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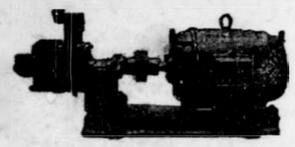
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 191 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Soviet Turns Tide In China

Border Trouble Brings New Confidence

JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL FROM HANKOW

Changkufeng Falls In Hands Of Russia

A Moscow message says that an official Soviet communique claims that Changkufeng is now in Soviet hands, while Tokio reports that Soviet warplanes heavily bombed the Japanese lines at Changkufeng this afternoon. Japanese dispatches add that the raiders were fiercely challenged by anti-aircraft batteries.—Reuter.

CHINA REGAINS NEW CONFIDENCE

HANKOW, Aug. 10.

Owing to the Russo-Japanese dispute a spirit of confidence is evident among the Chinese soldiers and civilians. It is generally accepted in Chinese quarters that the Russian diversion will have a direct and at present unpredictable effect on the Sino-Japanese war. Some more optimistic Chinese hope to return to Nanking by autumn.

Optimism is slowing up the Government's programme for evacuation of half a million women and children from Hankow by Monday. The refugees feel that the danger has been lessened and insist on remaining. The Chinese military authorities maintain that the Japanese drive up the Yangtse has been spent.

It is believed the Japanese casualties were so heavy that they must await reinforcements before attacking further.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL FROM HANKOW

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Japanese appeared to have temporarily halted the drive towards Hankow. Reports are current that there have been large withdrawals of troops recently, supposed to be bound for Manchukuo. But well informed circles tend to believe the Japanese version that the withdrawals are merely routine transfer.

Nevertheless, according to reliable foreign sources, the Japanese in the past days appear to be digging in positions on the Yangtse rather than preparing to advance. It is expected the lull will continue at least until the border trouble is solved.—Reuter.

JAPAN GIVES UP ORIGINAL CLAIM

TOKIO, August 10.

A Foreign Office spokesman has confirmed that Japan is ready to consider herself in Manchukuo as one equal unit with the Soviet in any Frontier Commission which may be formed to settle the Manchukuo-Soviet border dispute. Formerly Japan claimed separate representation.—Reuter.

Red Artillery Tears Up 4-Mile Front

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Soviet artillery tore up the countryside along the entire four-mile front, scorching and blackening the other rugged hillsides.

Above the din of guns and the rattle of machine-gun, rifle fire showed the opposing forces in close grips.

As the barrage of smoke and dust lifted, Japanese guns and trench-mortars were still in action on some of the hills, though it had seemed incredible that any troops would be left to hold them.

SOVIET-JAP. DIFFERENCES ACCENTUATE

MOSCOW, August 9.

Since the failure of second meeting between M. Litvinov and Mr. Shigemitsu to secure an agreement, foreign observers are taking increasingly serious view of the Far-Eastern conflict

IT IS GENERALLY AGREED THAT IN THE BEGINNING THE SOVIETS BELIEVED THAT JAPAN WOULD NEVER RISK WAR ON ACCOUNT OF HER COMMITMENTS IN CHINA BUT NOW CONVICTION IS GROWING THAT JAPAN'S MILITARY EXTREMISTS ARE DETERMINED TO FORCE THE ISSUE DESPITE THE MODERATION IN THE TOKIO GOVERNMENT.

The Soviet Government however is equally determined not to recede from the stand it had adopted even to avoid a war. The second session of the Supreme Soviet begins to-morrow and before it concludes it may find itself confronted with a situation as serious as could be.

"Indignation" resolutions demanding stern action against Japan continue to pour in from all parts of the country.—Reuter.

Changkufeng Ablaze

An earlier message from Korea says: The entire village of Changkufeng at the foot of the strategic hill is at present aflame, as a result of the heaviest Soviet artillery bombardment yet made.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING ALL ALONG FRONT

TOKIO, Aug. 10.

The Soviet forces in Changkufeng, Shatsaoping and other sectors have been replaced by fresh troops and fierce fighting is proceeding all along the front, according to Japanese dispatches.

A War Office communique says two battalions of Soviet troops repeatedly made obstinate attacks on the Japanese positions at Changkufeng and a heavy artillery duel is in progress. The communique adds that the Japanese still hold all their positions.—Reuter.

Surprise Soviet Attacks

YUKI (Korea), Aug. 10.

Soviet troops attempted two surprise attacks during the night, according to an Army communique.

The first was launched before midnight when 30 tanks preceded the Infantry but it was repulsed with heavy losses. The second was launched before dawn and it was also repulsed, says the communique.—Reuter.

Barclays Bank Robbed

Armed Men Hold Up Clerks And Escape With 5,000 Sterling Booty

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10.

A daring daylight bank robbery was perpetrated when eight armed men entered the Nablus branch of the Barclays Bank, fired in air, held up the clerks and escaped in a motor car with 5,000 sterling. Troops are searching for the men.—Reuter

ARAB PEASANTS MURDERED

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9.

Three Arab peasants were summoned from their houses and murdered last night by an armed Arab gang in a village in the plain of Esdraelon.

A Jew wounded in the outskirts of Jerusalem yesterday, has since died.—Reuter.

More Shooting In Palestine

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A telegram from the High Commissioner for Palestine dated today received at the Colonial Office states that early last night a Maltese was shot and killed in the old city of Jerusalem. Yesterday a bomb exploded and later shots were fired on the Jaffa-Telaviv boundary. Two Arabs and two Jews were wounded. The Curfew imposed yesterday in Tiberias is being maintained. As the result of an encounter in the east of Nablus yesterday afternoon, a quantity of arms and ammunition was seized and four wounded bandits were taken prisoners.—B.O.W.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM SOCIALIST PAPER

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

The Government have demanded Rs. 500 as security from each of two local dailies (vernacular) namely "Nai Dunia", a Socialist organ, and "Sikh Samachar" under Section 7 (3) of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act for writing alleged objectionable articles. Both the papers have ceased publication for the time being.—A.P.

LEAGUE TO CONTEST SATARA SEAT

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Mr. Ispahani, Secretary, Muslim League Parliamentary Board, informs the "Associated Press as follows:

Mr. Jinnah has selected Khan Bahadur Yusuf Abdullah Savkar of Uran, Islampur, Satara District, to contest the bye-election for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Satara on the Muslim League ticket.—A.P.

ARMY CHIEFS' CONFERENCE

TOKIO, Aug. 10.

Following the conference of war chiefs an emergency conference of the Japanese Supreme War Council was held to-day. Afterwards, General Itagaki is reported to have talks with 24 former Generals. The decisions have not yet been revealed.

The War Office reports night-long fighting on the Manchukuo Border.

It is claimed that the Japanese positions are unchanged but it is admitted that "no-man's-land" has been narrowed.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES IN CANTON RAIDS

CANTON, August 10.

It is officially estimated that 296 were killed and 399 wounded and 340 houses demolished as a consequence of the last two day's air raids.—Reuter.

Employers And Prohibition

Ahmedabad Millowners To Take Action Against Workers Who Drink

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

In order to enforce prohibition more strictly the Prohibition Department has sought the assistance of the Millowners' Association, who have agreed to take action against workmen who are found drinking.—A. P.

HALIFAX SEES CHAMBERLAIN

Sino-Japanese Dispute And Spain Figure In Talks

LONDON, August 10.

Lord Halifax called on Mr. Chamberlain at Downing Street to-night and discussed the general international situation.

It is thought probable that Lord Halifax recounted the latest information concerning the Russo-Japanese dispute. Spain was another probable subject of discussion, particularly General Franco's long delay in replying to the Non-Intervention Committee's proposals for withdrawal of foreign volunteers.

Mr. Chamberlain will see Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to-morrow to hear his views in the light of his recent visit to Palestine and Malta.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE

Control Of Canton And Enderby Islands

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have agreed to establish a regime for common use of the Islands of Canton and Enderby in the Phoenix Group and employment of the Islands for purposes connected with international aviation and communication with equal facilities for each party. The announcement marks the friendly settlement of a dispute which arose early this year after the United States formally claimed the two Islands.—Reuter's Special.

"MYSTERIOUS MEETING"

ISTANBUL, Aug. 10.

The Semi-official newspaper "Ulus", under the title, "Mysterious Meeting" publishes a strong protest against the present Japanese Conference stressing the fact that countries of the Balkan Entente and Near East will never tolerate political activities hostile to the Soviets.—Reuter's Special.

TENSION IN GORAKHPUR

GORAKHPUR, August 10.

Owing to communal tension over ceremonies observed during Janmashtami, the Collector has promulgated an order under Section 114 in Padraura and proceedings have been taken up against certain persons under Section 10, I. P. C. Despite efforts of the local authorities it was found impossible to bring the parties to an agreement.—A. P.

NO PLAY AT OVAL

LONDON, August 10.

There was no play to-day in the match between Surrey and Australians, which was due to commence to-day at the Oval, owing to rain.—Reuter.

ARMY SECRETARY'S LIBEL ON INDIAN OFFICERS

Not Right Type Of Men, He Declare

OPPOSITION CHALLENGE INQUIRY

Inefficiency Charge Levelled Against Broadcast Dept.

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Useful in many ways was to-day's debate on the Working of the All-India Radio in the Assembly. Though the resolution sponsored by the Congress Party for a Committee of Inquiry was lost without a division, it afforded an opportunity for both sides of the House to grapple with the large issues involved from the point of view both the taxpayer and the listener in.

No Censure Intended

One or two speakers sought to give a communal and personal colour to the question, but generally the debate followed the lead given by the Speakers of the Congress Party who made it clear, as stated by Mr. Asaf Ali that they put forward their proposals as friends of broadcasting, that the Inquiry was not intended to be a censure or an inquisition, but only to ensure progress of development on right lines.

Partial Concession

Unfortunately Mr. Clow took a different view, maintaining that the time had not arrived for an inquiry of the sort proposed. He, however, promised to consider whether a Standing Committee of the Assembly to deal with broadcasting could not be set up—to this extent the Congress Party's efforts to-day may be said to have succeeded.

ARMY AS CAREER FOR INDIAN OFFICERS

Earlier in the day Sir James Grigg had to answer several questions on the Rupee Ratio Controversy, but he appeared to be so touchy on the subject that despite Mr. Satyamurti's appeal to the Chair, he would not even disclose whether Provincial Governments had addressed the Government of India. He said certain vested interests were carrying on propaganda against the present ratio.

Challenged to say who were in favour of the present ratio he mentioned: "The whole agricultural population of India".

Immediately Prof. Ranga rose in protest on behalf of the Kisans.

In answer to another question Mr. Oglivie tried to argue that, as many Indian Army Officers had resigned or wanted transfer to other lines, a considerable proportion of the men taking Commissions were not the right type to adopt the Army as a permanent career.

This was also challenged by Opposition members who demanded a Committee of Inquiry to ascertain whether this was not due to ill-treatment.

The important question was also addressed to Mr. Ogilvie to find out whether Government would take leaders and parties into confidence on the proposed Defence arrangements, but Mr. Ogilvie refused to indulge in "forecasts."

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, August 10.

Non-official resolutions were on the agenda to-day. First was Sardar Mangal Singh's recommending the appointment of a Committee with a non-official majority, to enquire into the working of the Broadcasting Department. The resolution had been moved on the last non-official day of the Delhi session.

Five members spoke on it today before the House rose for lunch, three against and two for. Supporters of the resolution made it clear that the resolution was not necessarily meant as a censure, but urged that an enquiry would serve to reassure public opinion that a new Department, which admittedly was not perfect, was proceeding along right lines of development.

Mr. Sadiq Ali Khan, opposing the resolution, stressed the futility of a Committee of the type proposed to solve any problem connected with Broadcasting in India. He thought parts of the mover's speech last session were actuated by communal considerations.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION

Mr. Ramsay Scott (European) declaring that the charges made against the Director were unfounded, pointed out that India was not yet sufficiently radio-minded and was, therefore, in need of foreign experts to train up young Indians.

OBJECT OF INQUIRY

Pandit L. K. Maitra declared that the present Department was not the powerful and dynamic social institution that it should be. Complains had been received from listeners about inability to pick up stations and statements had been made by eminent scientists that stations had been set up without proper scientific research. The Enquiry, he said, was needed in order to see if radio could not be brought within reach of the poor man and when the money which was being drained from the country in the purchase of appliances from abroad could not be stopped by undertaking manufacture at home.

Dr. Abdur Rahman attempted, amid many interruptions, to reply to criticisms against the Department. Referring to importation of experts, he said Europe had many years of experience in radio, which India did not have and it was, therefore, necessary to learn from abroad.

LESSON FROM BOMBAY

Mr. Manu Subedar made it clear that the Congress Party or any other party in the House were not actuated by political or communal considerations in criticising the Department. He explained

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4).

SUDETENS AT IT AGAIN

Leaders Take Exaggerated View Of Situation In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, August 10.

The view that the situation in Czechoslovakia has worsened since May 21 is expressed in a Communique issued by the Sudeten German Headquarters, following a meeting of party leaders. It is stated that the recent incidents prompted the Government to take measures directed against Sudeten Germans.

It is generally opined that the Communique exaggerates the facts and the Sudeten German view is not shared in other quarters.—Reuter.

Jawahar At Prague

PRAGUE, Aug. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here, accompanied by his daughter and his secretary.—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN'S VISIT TO DR. HODZA

PRAGUE, Aug. 9.

Having at length studied the various documents embodying the Government's proposals, Lord Runciman to-day visited Dr. Hodza to discuss the situation in the light of this information. states the first communique issued in connection with the Mediation Mission.

Dr. Hodza and Lord Runciman discussed what further steps should be taken in co-operation with Czech authorities towards elucidating facts of the situation.

Lord Runciman in the evening receives the Sudeten party delegation for further discussion, of their Memorandum.—Reuter.

VICEROY DISALLOWS 3 MOTIONS

SIMLA, August 10.

All adjournment motions on the list except one in the name of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum were disposed of in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. Qaiyum's motion related to the recent series of raids by tribesmen and the President gave him time till this afternoon to obtain the Governor-General's previous consent to the motion.

Three motions disallowed by the Governor-General were one by Maulana Shaukat Ali relating to bombing on the Frontier, and the other two by Sardar Singh relating to "racial discrimination" in the army and violation of Indian territory by tribesmen.

Mr. Badri Datt Pande's motion concerning the arrest in British territory of a British subject by the Dewan of Tehri Estate was ruled out by the President on the statement of the Leader of the House that the arrest did not take place in British territory but in Tehri Garhwal State.—A. P.

DUFF-COOPER TO VISIT DANZIG

After two days' stay in Gdynia Mr. Duff Cooper will visit Danzing where he will also be guest of Col. Beck the Foreign Minister of Poland

The Prime Minister who was visited by a specialist on his arrival at Downing Street from the north will remain in London for few days for treatment of nasal catarrh.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Salesmen Canvassers, Travellers, Agents for well known "Sailor" Mosquito Coils. Apply Narotamdas Karsondas and Co., 235|37, Kalbadevi. (10635)

Wanted a Graduate wellversed in Radios both in Theory and Practice. State age and minimum salary required. Write to Box No. 10630, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted—male or female Graduates with Sanskrit and Gujarati. State starting salary. Apply Box No. 10631, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Nurse for the Municipal Dispensary Haveri with the qualification of B. P. N. A. or M. P. N. A. on pay Rs. 30|- to 35|- P.M. according to qualification. Applicants stating age, caste, and previous experience should reach the undersigned before the 1st of September 1938. Candidates knowing Kanarese will be given preference. President, Haveri Municipality. (9218)

Wanted a Head Mistress, knowing Gujarati with high academic qualifications for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat. In the scale of 150—10—250. One with previous experience and high qualifications may be given a higher start than the minimum within the scale. Apply before 15th of August, 1938, stating age, qualifications, teaching and administrative experience and minimum salary expected, to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (9181)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10628 "Bombay Chronicle."

211. HOMOEOPATHY

The Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Chowna House, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Railway Station, will now accept applications from students, matric passed, for four-year course till 15th August. (10627)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10582)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business, carried on by Mr. Motilal Dalsukhbhai and Mr. Tricumdas Hansraj under the name of "MAHARASHTRA CLOTH STORES," proprietors Tricumdas Motilal & Company, at KALYAN, has been DISSOLVED as from 17th July, 1938.

(Sd.) CHAMPAKLAL & CO.
Solicitors for
Mr. Motilal Dalsukhbhai.
Bombay, 9/8/1938.

9226.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. J. D. MODY, has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his Shop No. 29 for the retail sale of toddy from House No. 10 on Jail Road north to House No. 9 belonging to Seth Usman Hall Gani at Jail Road south 'B' Ward.

If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) P. A. REPORTER.
Superintendent of Excise, Bombay for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay Collector's Office
Excise Department:
Dated 6th August, 1938.

(9229)

NOTICE.

PARSEE GYMKHANA

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana will be held on SUNDAY, 14th August, 1938, at the Pavilion at 10-30 a.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To pass a vote of condolence on the sad demise of its President, Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, K.B.E., C.I.E., and to propose steps to perpetuate his memory, and
2. To elect the President and a Vice-President.

H. N. CONTRACTOR,
M. J. VAKIL,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

(9152)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for 99 years' leases of the undermentioned plots in Blocks I and II on the Back Bay Reclamation, on or before 16th August, 1938, at 1 p. m. (S. T.), in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yards.
Block I.	11	1,819
Block II.	197	2,007
	198	2,007

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities along with the tender in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a tenderer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender and the acceptance of a tender by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of Agreement with the form of Lease and Plan can be had at the office of the Collector in the Old Custom House on payment of annas eight per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
25th July, 1938. 9098

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of the Morvi House, at Rajkot, for His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Morvi.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the following offices during office hours on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted in Bombay at the Office of Messrs. Master, Sathe & Bhuta upto 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) on 25th August, 1938. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

STATE ENGINEER,
Morvi State, Morvi.
OR
Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, F.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Chartered Architects,
34-38, Hamam Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

(9225)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 40 to 60 pairs of bullocks of 12 to 12—6 hands, thirty pairs among which should be of 12½ hands, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 25-8-38, not later than 1-0 P.M. (B.T.)

The successful tenderer will have to complete the supply within two months from the date of the acceptance of his tender and no extension of time will be granted under any circumstances.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices Fort, Bombay. They should be endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of bullocks to the Health Department."

Forms of tender will be supplied on payment of Rupee one only to any one by the undersigned who will, on application give any further information required.

The supply will have to be made in Bombay.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

R. K. MHATRE.
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Dept.
Bombay, Dated 8-8-38.

9224.

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

SARASWATI'S FINE FILMUSICAL

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

DEVIKA RANI AND ASHOK KUMAR

The Inimitable Pair of Indian SCREEN WORLD

Co-Starring Again in BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST MASTERPIECE

Vachan

A Novel Picture from the Producers of several Outstanding Screen Delights.

Coming on FRIDAY, 19th AUGUST AT

ROXY TALKIES

4 SHOWS ON OPENING DAY 2-30, 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

Sudden Jump In Number Of Guests At Rly. Hotels

BOOZERS' RUSE TO OUTWIT EXCISE AUTHORITIES

Mill Workers Store Liquor In Advance Or Go To Suburbs

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The entire staff of the Bombay Excise, including officers and constables, had a busy time yesterday and to-day in enforcing 'Prohibition' in the city.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT HAVE DECLARED THESE TWO DAYS AS "DRY DAYS" AS CONSUMPTION OF TODDY AND COUNTRY LIQUOR IS SAID TO BE HEAVIEST ON THE PAY-DAY FOR THE MILL-WORKERS AND THE DAY AFTER.

According to Government Circular no liquor, country or foreign is allowed to be sold and the liquor shops will have to remain closed.

This experiment in prohibition, which began yesterday proved only a partial success. The excise officers vigorously patrolled throughout the city and all the shops remained closed according to Government notification.

Illicit traffic, in liquor, cocaine and opium has assumed such proportions in Bombay that it has become very difficult to detect clandestine sale by secret agents.

True, all the shops in Bombay remained closed yesterday and today but very few habitual drinkers had to go without drink. Those, who could not get it in the city repaired to Kurla and Bandra where they, regaled themselves to their heart's content and returned tipsy.

Persons, who had no idea of going anywhere out of Bombay presented themselves at railway hotels as "long distance passengers" and emptied glasses of beer and whisky. Some of the hotels and clubs had plenty of guests these two days. Guests could be supplied with drinks according to Government Communique.

Cautious mill operatives stored bottles of liquor and gallons of toddy a day in advance. Instead of having it in shops, they had drinks inside their houses.

The Bombay Excise, it is understood have arrested some persons for smuggling and selling illicit liquor and opium.

SOCIAL WORKERS FORM FEDERATION

Move To Co-ordinate Activities And Avoid Overlapping

A preliminary meeting of the representatives of different Social Welfare organisations in the City was held on August 4th at the Servants of India Society. The meeting was convened by the Committee appointed at the Bombay Social workers Conference, at which a resolution to bring about co-ordination of work and co-operation of the Social Service Institutions had been passed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi the President of the Conference, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Joshi stressed the need of forming a central organisation, a Federation of various Social Welfare Institutions in the City. This organisation would not control the work of any individual body, but first discuss social problems, investigate social and economic conditions and find out what work was necessary for better social service in the City, to avoid overlapping.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and was adopted unanimously.

"This meeting resolve that in order to bring about co-ordination and co-operation in the field of social service, the Federation of social service organisations in Bombay City be formed."

A Committee of the following ladies and gentlemen was appointed to draft the constitution and report within two months:—

Mr. R. R. Bakhle, Dr. J. F. Bulsara, Mrs B P Seervai, Messrs J Kallan, P S Bakhle, R S Prabhu C G Vakil, J M Pinto and R B Patel, Miss P N Nariman to be the provisional secretary.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

ALLAHABAD JOURNALISTS JAILED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

Delivering the judgment in what is known as the "Star" case, Mr. A. N. Shukla, Magistrate, said that the gist of the article was that the Muslims were an inconvenient minority problem, which Hindus wanted to solve. But having failed to find any right solution, they had resorted to brutal methods to annihilate them by premeditated acts of riots and murders, and they were out to accomplish it under the aegis of the present Government.

The intention of the article, the Magistrate contended, was obviously to spread hatred and enmity between His Majesty's Hindu and Muslim subjects.

The Magistrate, therefore, found them guilty of spreading communal hatred and sentenced both, the Editor Mr. M. K. Siddiqui and the Associated Editor, Mr. H. M. Abbasi, to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

OIL COMPANY WORKERS' DEMANDS

Management Confers With Union Officials

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, Aug. 9.

The Assam Oil Company Labour Union with a membership of over 14,000 has submitted 12 general demands formulated at a mammoth gathering, to the General Manager of the Company at Digboi for immediate compliance.

The demands contain unconditional recognition of the Union, immediate general increment of pay, introduction of grade system with provision of annual increments, 44 hours week with provisions for gratuity, old age pension a month's privilege leave, festival leave on gazetted holidays, casual and sick leave with full pay, security of service and adequate compensation in cases of wrongful dismissal, proper quarters for all workers and healthier housing conditions, introduction of profit-sharing bonus system, etc.

The General Manager of the Company is reported to have accepted the demands to have accepted the demands with assurances of all possible fulfilment while asking them to remain always peaceful.

The Union is said to have represented that the labourers' demands were long-standing and the present memorandum is a sort of ultimatum to the employing company. No time limit, however, is giving yet and it is not known what the Union desires to resort to if the demands are not fulfilled.

INTER-PROVINCIAL KIDNAPPING

Story Of Traffic In Women For Past 20 Years

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 9.

Further evidence was recorded by Mr. K. P. Tewari, first class magistrate of Jubbulpore, in the case in which Munshi Singh and fifteen others are alleged to have kidnapped women for the past twenty years from the Central and United Provinces and sold them in the Punjab.

Harnam Singh, a zamindar of Batala in the Punjab, stated that he knew the accused, Munshi Singh, who had been trafficking in women for the last twenty years, and the accused, Beni, Bakhtavar, Hanmanta and Surajanarain, used to bring him women for sale. Witness used to see customers taking away women from Munshi Singh's house at Nasirpur.

Further he said that the people of the village were aware of this traffic in women but were paid to conceal the offences. On one occasion, the witness was asked by some persons of the village of Nasirpur not to give evidence against Munshi Singh.

The witness further said that Dina Julaha used to supply him with information regarding the sale of women. Witness was friendly with Munshi Singh, but their relations became strained later on account of this alleged traffic and he had not visited Munshi Singh for the last 14 or 15 years.

The case is proceeding.—United Press.

No World Peace With Nations In Bondage

Jamnadas Mehta On Currents And Cross-Currents Of European Diplomacy

"THE WORLD SITUATION TO-DAY IN A NUTSHELL IS THIS: MANKIND IS IN A BARBAROUS CONDITION; THE WORLD IS A JUNGLE. THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS WILL CONTINUE TILL THE SUBJECT RACES OF THE WORLD ARE NOT FREED. AT THE PRESENT RATE THERE IS NO HOPE FOR HUMANITY OR HUMAN BROTHERHOOD," SAID MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA, IN THE COURSE OF A LECTURE ON "WORLD SITUATION" TO THE STUDENTS AT THE MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA ON TUESDAY EVENING WITH MR. B. G. HORNIMAN IN THE CHAIR.

European War And After

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta traced the world developments since the World War to show the conflicts between the different nations of the world, especially those in Europe. The result of the Great War was that Germany was asked to pay a War indemnity of 125 thousand million pounds and interest on it. Germany found this impossible. All her Gold had been taken away. The allies had either to take the goods that Germany manufactured or nothing at all. German goods could not be taken in place of the money as goods manufactured in England and France could not find good market. The allies could neither take the goods nor refuse to take them.

IN GERMANY & RUSSIA

Ten years following the reparations, continued Mr. Mehta Germany faced economic depression. German children suffered during those ten years as no children in the world would have suffered. While this was the condition in Germany, at one end of Europe, a great experiment was being tried in Russia. In Central Europe 21 new States had been created as a result of the treaty. These States were created by the allies with a view to keep the situation in Central Europe in a state of ferment with a view to prevent Germany and Austria combining again.

The Russian experiment is still continuing. Hundreds of thousands had been killed in this country; hundreds of thousands faced hunger and starvation. Internally the country was still groping in the dark; but externally it was a most formidable power.

GOLD FLOW INTO AMERICA

About 1930, there was phenomenal prosperity in the United States of America, which resulted in wild speculation and the gold from all over the world poured into America. This feverish and hectic activity did not last long and collapse was the result. This led to the world depression. The American collapse had its effect in Europe. The British tried their best to restore trade. Then there was the World Economic Conference, in 1933. At this Conference each nation suspected the other. They were all for Swadeshism or economic nationalism. Swadeshism was alright to a certain degree. But Swadeshism as economic nationalism was absurd. Nothing came out of this conference. Germany wanted Colonies. Italy wanted to expand. Japan wanted to dominate over China. Each nation wanted to be more powerful than the other, though each nation proclaimed that it wanted peace. It was a vicious circle full of hatred, fear and suspicion. This state of affairs would never cease till the subject races of the world were not freed. The situation in the world was such, that there might be a world conflagration any moment. No particular cause was necessary for the world conflict to break out, any small excuse would do.

INDIA & WORLD WAR

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that Mr. Mehta had delivered a very illuminating address. After referring to the world situation to-day, and how Imperialist nations were arming themselves for the next war, Mr. Horniman referred to the part that India would have to play in the future War. Nobody wanted war, but in case there was a War, India had a definite part to play. Even now Britain was making overtures to India and concessions were being offered. Mr. Horniman warned Indians against falling into the trap. India should stick to its ideal of Complete Independence.

The Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Speaker of the evening.

INDAPUR KISANS TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

Formulate Demands On Sugar Factory

Grave discontent is brewing amongst the peasants of surrounding villages against the management of the Kalamb Sugar Factory situated at Kalamb in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District.

The discontent has so far expressed itself in the form of meetings, processions and applications. But having failed to get any relief through these channels the peasants are thinking of resorting to direct action in the form of Satyagraha. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted at a representative meeting, held at Ranamodwadi on Sunday the 7th August.

Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Vishwasrao Mandhare, Khaserao and Namdeorao Savant and Gulabrao Bahirat were invited from Bombay to attend the meeting and give the peasants the benefit of their advice. The meeting was held in the evening at Ranmodwadi in the Savant's Wada and was attended by the representatives of the peasants of the affected villages.

The demands of the peasants were then formulated and it was decided to forward them to the factory management giving it a period of 15 days for considering them and doing the needful.

It was also decided to launch Satyagraha if there was no satisfactory response from the management. A central committee was elected to carry on propaganda and agitation and it was also resolved to form representative committees in every affected village.

The demands of the peasants are as follows:—

(1) Restoration of lands to original owners; (2) Failing this at least threefold increase in the present rent; (3) Continuous work in the farm or factory to all original landholders; (4) Employment to local people; (5) Reinstatement of all discharged peasants and (6) Recognition to the peasants' committee and settlement of rates of wages and other conditions of work in consultation with the committee.

Messrs. Mandhare and Karnik were authorised to forward these demands to the Sugar Factory and to carry on negotiations with it.

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Protest To B. P. C. C.

19 MEMBERS OF GIRGAUM D. C. C. RESIGN

Mrs. Perinben Captain (President), Mr. R. K. Prabhu (Vice-President), Messrs. N. L. Upadhyaya and H. D. Mitra (Jt. Hon. Secretaries), Mrs. Gajraben Desai (Hon. Treasurer) and 14 other members of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, namely, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, M. R. Masani, Batuk Desai Ashok Mehta, Noshir Dastur, Ratilal Shah, G. S. Gudal, N. R. Kulkarni, R. D. Barve, D. G. More, Dr. S. R. Gadeker, Mrs. Champubai Modak, Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri and Mrs. Sanjivibai Prabhu have sent the following letter of resignation to the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as a protest against the B. P. C. C.'s recent unjust decisions against the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee:—

Dear Friends,—The Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at its meeting this evening has already expressed its opinions on the resolutions of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee endorsing the findings of its sub-committee and re-instating the two secretaries of the G. D. C. C. who were found unfit to function as such and removed from office by the Council of the G. D. C. C.

While the Council has yielded under protest as a measure of discipline to this decision of the B. P. C. C., we as individuals find that we cannot possibly serve on a Council which has such Secretaries, one of whom was actually guilty of physical violence against an employee of the G.D.C.C., foisted on it.

We, therefore tender our resignations from the Council of the G. D. C. C. rather than work with Secretaries of the type forced on us.

Those of us who being Congress delegates are ex-officio members hereby express our refusal to serve on the present council.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR WORLI

Improvements Committee's Proposal To Bombay Corporation

A proposal to establish a combined full-fledged market on up-to-date sanitary lines to cater to the needs of the residents of the fast-developing Worli locality was accepted by the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at a meeting held on Tuesday.

Over a dozen buildings have already been completed and occupied on the Worli Sea Face and several more will be ready for occupation shortly. Except for a private market belonging to Government near the D. D. Chawls, there is no other market within the distance of a mile of the area under development.

The Municipal Commissioner, therefore, had proposed that three plots, covering an area of 2,370 square yards be reserved for the construction of a market.

The proposal has been referred to the Corporation for final approval.

FLOOD RELIEF IN U. P.

Congressmen Asked To Render Help

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

More than four thousand villages have been affected in the United Provinces by the recent floods and the Eastern districts are the worst sufferers.

The General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. R. S. Pandit, has circularised all subordinate committees appealing to them to raise funds for the relief of villagers in the flooded areas.

The General Secretary has further remitted Rs. 50 to the Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee as a token of sympathy with the sufferers in the flood-stricken areas in Assam.

According to Azamgarh messages, the river Sarju is in spate.

The Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Revenue Minister, has issued the necessary orders for mitigating the sufferings of the sufferers in the flood-stricken areas. — United Press.

STABLES NUISANCE IN SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

The buffalo-stables are growing like mushrooms in the suburbs and are fast becoming a menace to the health of the Suburban population. The recent epidemic of Typhoid in the city is attributed to the stable nuisance by well-known doctors like Lt.-Col. Bhatia and Lt.-Col. Sokhey. It is, therefore, likely that the process of driving out the stables from the city will be accelerated and that more and more stables may be erected in the suburbs at random.

The suburban area, which even now somewhat resembles the Garden of Eden, will be soon converted into the abode of hell, unless the local authorities in the suburbs wake up in good time, ere it becomes too late. Not a single stable in the suburbs should be allowed to be built, without a licence, and care must be taken to see that all the rules and by-laws pertaining to the stables are duly and strictly observed by the stable-keepers. It should also be fully considered whether the stables should be allowed to be erected in excess of the local needs.

A suggestion that a distant area like Palghar may be selected for keeping stables and that milk may be supplies to the City from over there is also worth considering seriously.

In the meantime, in order to facilitate supervision, stables may not be allowed to be built in the Suburbs haphazardly as at present. It would be better, if an area is reserved for stables as far as possible on the extreme end of the Eastern side of every suburb. It may be then easier for the local officers to carry on efficient supervision. In any event, the problem of the location of stables in the suburbs and efficient supervision over them deserves immediate and mature consideration.

Belgaum Teachers' Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, August 2.

Taking advantage of the stay at Belgaum of the Hon'ble Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister, the Belgaum Teachers' Association arranged a deputation to wait upon him and place before him the idea of transferring the proposed Training College at Poona to Belgaum. The deputation was led by the President of the Association, Mr. Bidikar, Rev. E. C. Reddy, the principal of the Beynon Smith High School, and Mr. K. G. Warty of Gokak High School were among the members of the deputation. Mr. Latthe gave a patient hearing to the views of the deputation and assured them that he would sympathetically consider the proposal and induce the Government also to take a sympathetic view, especially because he could realise the need of a training college for teachers whose mother tongue was Kannada.

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HE SANG,
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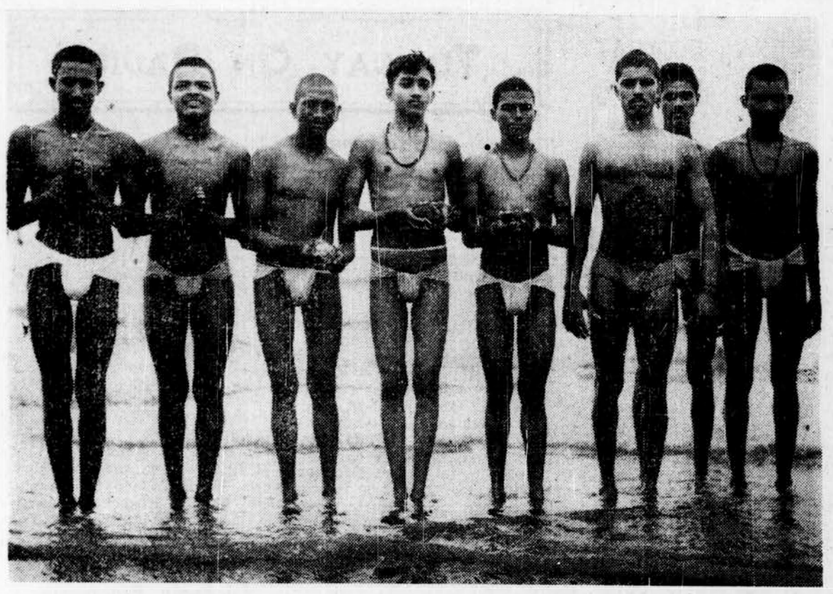

A group of Hindus offering Cocoanuts to the sea at Chowpatty before entering the water for a bath on Cocoanut Holiday.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONISTS

Problems Of Adults And One-Teacher Schools Before Bombay Govt.

POONA, (By Mail.)

It is understood that a conference of the heads of the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, including the Director of Public Instruction and Inspector and Inspectresses of Schools will be held at Poona on August 12 and 13 to consider and discuss the various problems arising out of the recommendations of the Adult Education Committee and the Vocational Training Committee, who submitted their reports a month ago.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister for Education, will preside over the Conference.

ADULT EDUCATION.

It is understood that the Conference will discuss, among other things, the question as to whether a separate Adult Education Board, as recommended by the Adult Education Committee, should be constituted or the work of Adult Education should be entrusted to the District Local Boards in the Province.

Another question with regard to Vocational Training, the Conference will have to face will be that of training teachers for the purpose and the establishment of schools to impart such training.

It is held that without well and properly trained teachers, the imparting of the Vocational Training that both the Government and the Committee have in mind, will not be possible.

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOLS.

A problem of considerable importance that the Conference will have to tackle will be that of "one-teacher" schools. It is estimated that fifty per cent of the schools in the presidency are "one-teacher" schools. A "one-teacher" school is that in which there is only one teacher conducting a number of classes containing a considerable number of students. Such a system is considered a sheer waste, as no teacher can be able simultaneously to teach the different classes of a school and, therefore, the standard of education in such school is bound to be very low. But the abolition of these schools and their replacement with regular schools with the required number of teachers would mean more funds.—A. P.

NO HOTEL ENTRY FOR HARIJANS

Surat Orthodox Hindus' Move

The hotel entry question of Harijans which had created great sensation amongst hotel-keepers and orthodox Hindus has resulted in returning hotel licences to the District Magistrate to-day.

The hotel-keepers formed an association and nearly 40 hotel-keepers submitted their licences to the President of the Association with a view to submit the same to the District Magistrate.

The President of the Hotel Keepers' Association with the Vice-President Dahyabhai and members of the Managing Committee of the Association appeared before the District Magistrate this afternoon and surrendered licences which were in their hands. It is heard that nearly 20 license holders are out of the city and in their absence the Association has not received the rest of the licences, but it is expected that the rest of the licences of hotelvalas will be submitted by the Association shortly.

A mill-worker buying his sacred thread from a vendor for wearing it on Cocoanut Holiday.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 38

*In Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

HOW CITY OBSERVED "COCOANUT DAY"

Two Lacs Throng Azad Maidan Fair

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To-day is the Shravani Purnima or Cocoanut Day when thousands of cocoanuts are thrown into the sea from Chowpaty, Back Bay Reclamation, Marine Drive, Apollo Bunder and Ballard Pier while prayers are offered by the priests to the sea-god to be considerate to voyagers.

This festival is believed to mark the end of the monsoon and the renewal of the season when ships may put out to sea is safety.

Some sections of Hindus also renew the sacred thread which is worn as a sign of caste. Either at home or at a public place like the temple, a sacrificial fire is lit, in the presence of which the old thread is thrown away and a new one put on. Offerings of ghee, sandal, etc. are made to the god before the ceremony.

About two lacs of people from the city and the suburbs came to the Azad Maidan this morning to celebrate Cocoanut Day Fair.

The great open space from one end to the other was thronged by men, women and children who were in a festive mood. Trade was as brisk as usual on these occasions. A turn over of several lacs of rupees is an easy consummation of this festival day.

Shravani Purnima is the day of the children as well as adults and the little ones thoroughly enjoyed themselves on the merry-go-rounds and purchasing sweets and toys, while the grown-ups were busy breaking cocoanuts, and watching the wrestling and other entertainments.

Pickpockets had a busy time and kept the police busy too throughout the day.

U. P. Governor On Tour

BENARES, August 9.

H. E. Sir Maurice Hallett, Acting Governor of the United Provinces, arrived at the Benares Cantonment Station in a special train to-day, and is staying at the Circuit House as the guest of the Commissioner.

Lady Hallett visited the Montessorie School at Rajghat this noon and granted interviews to a number of citizens of Benares in the afternoon.

Their Excellencies have visited Sarnath and they are leaving this evening for Allahabad.—United Press.

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BUCKFAST TONIC WINE
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Just 2 Minutes a Day Will Banish BALDNESS, FALLING HAIR DULL, THINNING, LIFELESS HAIR

"HARLENE" the wonder Hair Tonic aided by the scientific, 2-minutes-a-day, miracle-working "HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL," will change those "wispy," lank, brittle and dull strands of hair into a veritable crown of thick wavy, gleaming lustre! Equally beneficial to both men and women.

HARLENE HAIR GROWER & TONIC

HARLENE is the "champagne-reviver" of the hair roots. Its rich, hair-feeding nourishment literally infuses NEW LIFE into the hair. Dormant hair roots are reawakened and reactivated. Thin, brittle, and falling hair shafts become revived and reinvigorated. Those who practice "HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL" possess beautiful heads of hair which are the constant envy and admiration of all. Get a Bottle of HARLENE *TO-DAY* and test its marvels for yourself!

CREMEX SHAMPOO
Delightfully refreshing and super-cleansing. Frees the hair from every trace of Scurf and Dandruff and is most beneficial to the scalp. *Free burnishing rinse included.*

UZON BRILLIANTINE
"UZON" gives just that final touch of distinction to the coiffure. This highly refined brilliantine is invaluable to those with over-dry scalp. *In liquid or solidified form.*

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Rovers Cup Football

Somersets Held To A Draw

LUCKNOW ASSOCIATION XI RECOVER AFTER BAD START

BOMBAY, August 10.

The Somerset Light Infantry from Poona were held to a draw by the Lucknow Sports Association XI, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, at the Cooperage on Wednesday evening, the teams leaving the field with 1 goal each to their credit despite extra-time of 5 minutes each way.

CLEVER WINGERS

In T. Mukherji and Hamid, the visitors from Lucknow, had fast and clever wingers, who sent in a stream of perfect centres. The half-backs and inner forwards made the mistake of not opening out the game. They made very little use of the clever wingers they had.

The Somersets concentrated on attack right from the start and Barker, their outside-right, opened their scoring in the 10th minute, making no mistake off the rebound, after Selters had taken a shot at the Lucknow goal. Selters looked like scoring another goal but this time Peggy brought off a good save.

The scene changed at the opposite end, when Mukherji, the Lucknow team's right-winger, after a clever run down his flank, centred beautifully for Groves, but the latter headed into the Infantry goal-keeper, and lost a good scoring chance.

The breathing period was called following a short spell of midfield play with the Somersets leading by 1 goal.

A little after crossing over Lucknow missed another opportunity. Flowers, their centre-forward, failing to make use of a perfect centre by Hamid. Shortly afterwards, Behari, Lucknow's right half-back, sent the ball a little wide, when he took a well-attempted long range shot. Groves, the Lucknow visitors' inside-left, missed the "sitter" of the match, when Flowers put him through and with the Infantry defence all beaten, Groves shot wide from a close in.

LUCKNOW LEVEL SCORE

The Poona side transferred play and Hine, their inside-right, missed the mark after drawing out the goal-keeper. Lucknow forwards got away again and Stephens saved from Young. The visitors from Lucknow never gave up trying for the equaliser and succeeded 9 minutes before the call of time, when Flowers dashed through the backs on his own and shot over Stephen's head into the goal to put his side on terms.

After they had levelled the score the civilians had the better of the exchanges. Stephens, at this stage, was called upon to save a couple of good shots and the teams had 1 goal each to their credit when the final whistle was blown.

Early in the first period of extra-time, Groves failed to draw home the advantage, when Hamid made an opening for him. The Infantrymen were presented with a chance and Selters, who was in possession, shot well but the Lucknow goal-keeper managed to put his hands to the ball, which was toppled over the crossbar.

The teams failed to come to a conclusion and the replay takes place to-day (Thursday).

RESULT:

SOMERSETS 1 goal
LUCKNOW SPORTS ASSOCIATION 1 goal

TEAMS:

SOMERSETS: Stephens; Mills and McPeake; Land, Colten and Besant; Barker, Hine, West, Selters and Barnes.

LUCKNOW SPORTS ASSOCIATION: Peggy; Ibrahim and Newton; Behari, McGregor and Jalil; T. Mukherji, Young, Flowers, Groves and Hamid.

REFEREE: Mr. Ridley.

LINESMEN: Messrs Kunder and Terry.

TO-DAY'S REPLAY

Cooperage at 5-45 p.m.: SOMERSETS vs. LUCKNOW SPORTS ASSOCIATION.

B.P.A.O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Vimadalal And Kanga Enter Mixed Doubles Final

With the approach of the concluding stages, of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships, the standard of play, as usual, is fairly high and the matches being played these days are well-worth watching.

Miss Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga beat Mrs. Tara Amerchand and R. D'Silva in a three-set contest and thus qualified to figure in the finals of the Mixed Doubles. The closing scores in this match were (10-15), (18-15), (15-10).

The following are the complete results of the matches played on Wednesday:—

J. J. Javeri and P. K. Sagar beat Jamnadas Ratansey and J. R. Kapadia (15-10), (16-17), (15-10).

B. C. Mehta and R. N. Kanga beat K. S. Shete and L. R. Agarkar (15-6), (17-15).

G. D. Patwardhan and K. M. Rangnekar beat Shantilal Himatlal and V. N. Mehta (15-8), (15-9).

A. Dyer and E. V. Bobb beat Bal Waradkar and Gopal Chandran (18-15), (15-4).

C. Gomes and Miss Dadyburjor beat J. J. Javeri and P. K. Sagar (15-1), (15-2).

Mrs. Tara Amerchand and K. D'Silva beat Miss Lovji and E. D'Souza (4-15) (15-8), (15-1).

C. Gomes and Miss Dadiburjor beat Mrs. Shivdasani and Gopal Chandran (15-0), (15-5).

Mrs. D. D'Souza and John Agnel beat Miss P. D'Lima and K. M. Rangnekar beat Mrs. D. D'Souza and John Agnel (15-5), (15-7).

Miss Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga beat Mrs. Tara Amerchand and R. D'Silva (10-15), (18-15), (15-10).

Miss Vachha and B. C. Mehta beat Miss Dadyburjor and C. Gomes (15-10), (18-15).

To-day's Fixtures

At 5 p.m.: LADIES DOUBLES:
Miss Dadyburjor and Mrs. Nariman v|s Mrs. M. C. Captain and Mrs. Noguer.
At 5-30 p.m.:
Miss Lovjee and Partner v|s Mrs. Shivdasani and Mrs. Tara Amerchand.
At 6 p.m. GENT'S DOUBLES:
Julius Nazareth and B. I. Jacob v|s G. L. Mytton and D. Stilliard.
At 6-20 p.m. GENT'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS):
K. M. Rangnekar v|s R. D'Silva.
At 6-40 p.m. GENT'S DOUBLES:
K. R. Lotvala and Fazalbhoy v|s Winners of Julius Nazareth and B. I. Jacob, G. L. Mytton and D. Stilliard.
At 7 p.m. MIXED DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS):
Miss P. DeLima and K. M. Rangnekar v|s Miss Vachha and B. C. Mehta.
At 7-20 p.m. GENT'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS):
Gopal Chandran v|s G. D. Patwardhan.

Armstrong, A Strong Favourite

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

The World Welterweight and lightweight championships will beat stake to-night when the respective champions, Henry Armstrong and Lou Ambers meet in a 15 round bout.

Amstrong is a strong favourite despite a cut-lip received during training which is now reported to have healed.—Reuter's Special.

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COCONUT-DAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Esplanade Liberal C. C. Beat Hindu Gymkhana

The Esplanade Liberal Cricket Club had their fixture against the Hindu Gymkhana, on the Coconut day, at the latter's ground, at the Kennedy Sea Face and defeated them by 42 runs.

The Gymkhana side were dismissed for a small total of 56. A. J. Dossa being the highest scorer with 26. Havewalla, the Esplanade team's bowler, was in a deadly bowling form, capturing 7 wickets for 29 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana were at home to their neighbours, the Islam Gymkhana.

Batting first the Parsis ran up a total of 207 runs for 7 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To this, the Islam Gymkhana replied with 103 for the loss of 3 wickets at the close of play.

A. J. Wadia (58) and M. P. Engineer (44 not out) for the Parsi and S. M. Kadri (not out 39) and K. C. Ebrahim (34) for the Islam Gymkhana were the top scorers.

The following are the detailed scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA

P. B. Tembulkar b M. Patel	2
A. J. Dossa l. b. w. b Havewalla	26
R. S. Mahajan b M. Patel	0
K. H. Jobanputra c Mehta b M. Patel	4
K. Ramakant c Khote b Havewalla	6
M. N. Ambre St. Bamboat b M Patel	11
T. P. Telang c Bamboat b Havewalla	0
N. D. Ved b Havewalla	0
S. K. Pawasker b Havewalla	0
D. V. Koppikar (not out)	2
A. N. Gokhale b Havewalla	0
G. B. Gawankar b Havewalla	0
Extras	5
Total	56

(M. Patel 4 for 16 and Havewalla 7 for 29.)

ESPLANADE LIBERALS C. C.

J. Dadyseth c Pawaskar b Jobanputra	6
M. Patel c (behind wickets) b Jobanputra	14
J. Khote c and b Gawankar	0
D. Havewalla b Koppiker	15
B. Mehta b Jobanputra	4
R. Manockshaw c Jobanputra b Gokhale	10
K. Bharucha (not out)	34
E. Wadia St. Dossa b Koppiker	0
M. Bamboat b Gokhale	2
R. Irani c Telang b Gokhale	2
D. Udachia b Gokhale	0
S. Bamboat c Mahajan b Gokhale	0
Extras	11
Total	98

(Jobanputra 3 for 23; Koppiker 2 for 43 and Gokhale 5 for 6.)

PARSI GYMKHANA

J. N. Wadia c Pirbhai b Hakim	22
M. R. Khan l.b.w. b Heptulla	3
H. N. Contractor b Anwar	9
F. K. Nariman b Peerbhai	9
P. M. Kateli c Ebrahim b Hakim	20
K. R. Meheromji c Munshi b Peerbhai	7
M. P. Engineer (not out)	44
A. J. Wadia c Nissim b Peerbhai	58
P. M. Dhondy (not out)	14
Extras	21
Total (for 7 wickets) decl.	207

(Hakim 2 for 56 and Peerbhai 3 for 53).

ISLAM GYMKHANA

A. A. Hakim b Dhondy	15
S. M. Kadri (not out)	39
K. C. Ebrahim c Khan b Jamshedji	34
S. Heptulla c Dhondy b Jamshedji	4
M. Gani (not out)	10
Extras	1
Total (for 3 wickets)	103

BUDGE TO TURN PROFESSIONAL

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Donald Budge has decided to turn professional, according to well-informed sources. He is expected to start in January against Vines.—Reuter.

Budge Discounts Reports

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Budge discounts reports that he is turning professional.—Reuter's Special.

World Water-Speed Record

GENEVA, Aug. 10.

Sir Malcolm Campbell who has been here for several days made his first complete attempt on his own word water-speed record in "Bluebird." He averaged 122 decimal 46 miles per hour which is over seven miles below the record speed.

Sir Malcolm Campbell has had to fight the bad condition of the water. Previously, he was only able to cover a mile one way.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.
8-0 Records. 11-30 Basheer Qawwal. 11-50 Cupid calling.

noon.
12-0 Personalities I have met, talk in Marathi by R. K. Tatnis.

p.m.
12-15 Sawai Gandharv. 12-55 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Food for your soul. 5-30 Attempt to imitate Khan Sahib Vilayat Husain Khan. 5-40 Musical debate. 5-55 Musical Panipat. 6-10 Basheer Qawwal. 6-35 Jaltarang solo 6-40 Master Navrang. 7-0 To the Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial news 8-0 Sa-re-ga. Music lesson by B. R. Deodhar. 8-15 G. M. Durrani. 8-30 Instrumental music. 8-40 Master Navrang. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Raghu the Parrot. 9-30 News. 9-45 Contract Bridge. by C. S. D'Andrade 10-0 Sawai Gandharv.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

a.m.
9-0 to 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 10-0 Benny Moiselwitsch: Piano. 10-10 Chamber music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Flute Solos. 7-5 Cl. Music. 7-30 Light Music. 7-45 Surmandal Solos. 8-0 Light Music (contd.). 8-20 Mushtari of Delhi News 8-40 in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.
12-0 for the Highbrow.

p.m.
1-0 Songs Instrumental Solos.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 Light music. 6-15 Q. S. Zahoor. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 Mukerjee's music makers. 7-15 In lighter vein. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-0 Recital. 8-15 Solono. Its significance. Talk in Hindustani by N. R. Sharma 8-30 Rakhiyan Bandhao Bhaiya. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Musical Interlude. 9-50 Matters of moment. Relayed from BBC. 10-5 Classical music. 10-15 Q. S. Zahoor. 10-25 Mushtri of Delhi. 10-40 R. D. Joshi. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 meters (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)

p.m.
6-0 Cl. Music. 6-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Your choice. 7-30 When you and I were dancing. 8-0 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Louis and his Aces. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

noon.
12-0 to 2-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s) (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.
12-36 Market rates. 12-41 Radio Quartette. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. By N. N. Dev. 1-51 Lower plants and animals: how they eat? By Prof. S. K. Bose. 2-6 G. Records.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.
5-6 Bina Dutt. 5-21 Instrumental Duet. 5-31 Bina Chowdhury. 5-56 Ajit Mukherjee. 6-6 For countryside. 6-36 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 6-51 Instrumental Duet. 7-1 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 7-16 Shaila Devi. 7-41 Golam Sabbir Khan. 7-51 Indian cinema. Talk in Bengali by Ahindra Chowdhury 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Angurbala. 9-1 Commercial news, weather report. 9-6 News. 9-21 A vocal recital. 9-36 Peasants. By N. M. Khan, I.C.S. 9-51 Paul Strauss and his Orchestra.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Lala Rukh. 6-0 Kishan Lal. 6-20 Sabrunnisa Begam. 6-40 Matwali Adaen. 6-50 Lala Rukh. 7-10 Kishan Lal. 7-25 Sabrunnisa Begam. 7-45 Readings from Books. 8-0 Gulcharan Lal. 8-15 Hour with villagers. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Kishan Lal. 10-5 Fateh Mohd. 10-15 Lala Rukh. 10-35 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc|s).

p.m.
6-30 Qawwali. 7-10 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 New Books in Hindi. 8-15 Umra Zia Begam. 8-45 Classical Music. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Umra Zia Begam. 10-0 String of Thumris. 10-20 Qawwali. 10-45 Umra Zia Begam.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

p.m.
6-30 Suraj Bux Srivastava. 6-55 Savitri Mallick. 7-5 Purshotam Das. 7-30 Savitri Mallick. 7-45 Some Urdu Books. 8-0 Raksha Bandhan. 8-10 Solono. 8-30 Today's Festival. 8-40 Savitri Mallick. 8-50 Purshotam Das. 9-0 Suraj Bux Srivastava. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Eyes and no Eyes. 10-0 Suraj Bux Srivastava. 10-20 Purshotam Das. 10-40 Savitri Mallick.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

p.m.
5-30 S. Natarajan. Vocalist. 6-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-40 S. Natarajan. 7-15 Library on Wheels. 7-30 Baby Vaijayanti: Vocalist. 7-40 T. K. Jayarama Iyer: Violinist. 8-45 Recorded Programme. 9-15 News, Weather Report. 9-30 Teachers and Managers. 9-45 Beniamino Gigli: Tenor. 10-10 Connemara Dance Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc|s)

p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Ramani: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc|s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc|s)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc|s).
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 10.86 m. (17.79 Mc|s)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc|s).

p.m.
7-30 When you and I were Dancing. 8-0 Mid-week Service. 8-30 Yodelling Songs. 8-45 Steamboat. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Charles Hill, M.D., 10-5 John Reynders with his Orchestra.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc|s).

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL

Revised Fixtures For The Week

The Secretary, Rovers Cup Football Tournament, writes:—

Owing to circumstances beyond our control, we have found it necessary to revise certain dates of the "Rovers" Cup matches as follows:—

Friday 12th—South Staffs, Cawnpore vs. Suffolks, Mhow.

Saturday 13th—Afghan F. C., Peshawar vs. Argyll & Sutherlands, Trimulgherry.

Sunday 14th—Companion F. C., Delhi vs. Shining F. C., Kohat.

Monday 15th—Howrah Union, Calcutta vs. Rajputana S. C., Ajmer.

Primary Schools In Rural Areas

Voluntary Agencies To Get Grants-In-Aid From Govt.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE PROVISION IN THE LAST BUDGET FOR A RECURRING EXPENSE OF RS. 8 LAKHS INTENDED FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION THROUGH VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

"Government is glad to note," says the Communique, "that in response to its appeal to start voluntary schools, attempts are being made by public associations to start such schools on local initiative and on the principle of self help. In some districts patriotic citizens have already registhered themselves into primary Education Societies and have opened a number of schools in rural areas hitherto without schools."

RULES RELAXED.

The Government has in this connection relaxed the rules under the Bombay Primary Education Act relating to recognition of such schools as eligible to receive the Grants-in-aid. "Government is convinced that the condition viz. that the voluntary schools should not receive a government grant until they come under the category of "approved schools" is a hard one and that it may frustrate the object which the Government has in view, viz., to accelerate the development of the voluntary aided schools. It is, therefore, necessary to relax this condition and with this view Government has decided that these voluntary schools should not be required to be recognised and approved by the school boards in the beginning and that in the first year of their existence these schools should receive grants-in-aid from Government direct without reference to the Primary Education Rules provided the Educational Inspector of the Division is satisfied that they are doing good work and that the management of these schools is in the hands of earnest and reliable citizens.

FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

The Director of Public Instructions who will be responsible for the equitable allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs, is directed to observe that grants for relatively more backward districts will be larger than elsewhere and the grants for schools serving in areas principally populated by Backward Tribes like the Bhils, Berads, etc., will be on a more liberal side than in the case of areas where benefits of education are being better appreciated.

As conditions of recognition of a school, it is laid down that the management of the institution should be vested in the hands of a competent body, that the school shall be open to all communities and the standard of education shall be substantially the same as in the B Class schools.—A. P.

ALL-IN-WRESTLING IN COLOMBO

(From Our Correspondent)
COLOMBO (By Mail).

Michael Gill's victory over Kartak Singh and Harbans Singh's fine win in the second round beating the West Australian Champion, Arty Counsell, were the main features of the third and fourth day's contests in the International Wrestling Tournament held in the New Empire Stadium, at Colombo, where the world's champion heavy-weight All-in-Wrestlers are competing for the Gold Cup and the championship of the Orient.

The matches arranged for the second day had to be postponed owing to heavy rain.

The following are the results of the third and fourth day's wrestling:—

THIRD DAY.

Ahmed Bey (Turkey) drew with Aliar Khan (India).

Michael Gill (England) beat Kartar Singh (India) in the second round.

Wong Bock Cheung (China) drew with Harbans Singh (India).

Sardar Khan (Patan) beat Arty Counsell (Australia) in the third round.

Jiji Goldstein (Palestine) drew with King Kong (Hungary).

FOURTH DAY.

Michael Gill (England) beat Kartak Singh (India) in the second round.

Sardar Khan (Patan) beat C. Biliciu (Jugoslavia) in the third round.

Jiji Goldstein (Palestine) and Tony Lamaro (Italy) drawn.

King Kong (Hungary) vs. Wong Bock Cheung (China) drawn.

Harbans Singh (India) beat Arty Counsell (Australia) in the third round.

Dr. Arthur Geddes, of the Department of Geography at the Edinburgh University, who is now in India, will visit Aligarh in November next when he is expected to deliver a number of lectures at the Aligarh Muslim University.

LOCAL BODIES IN NORTH KANARA

Congress To Contest Elections

(From A Correspondent)
SIRSI (By Mail)

The general meeting of the North Kanara District Congress Committee was held on 1st and 2nd instant at Hegde, in Kumta Taluka, Mr. M. G. Gopi, the Congress, M.L.A., Sjt. Vamanrao Hodke and Sjt. Gangadhar Nyamati were prominent among those present by special invitation. Mr. S. S. Shastri, the President, D. C. C. was in the chair.

It was resolved to contest the elections of the Local Bodies of the District. Accordingly a Civic Board, consisting of five leading men of the District was appointed for the purpose

The meeting also supported the proposed Tenancy Legislation of the Bombay Government.

Lucknow Students' Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
LUCKNOW (By Mail).

The Lucknow Students' Conference will be held on 13th and 14th August. Mr. M. L. Shah accompanied by Miss Snehalata Pradhan are reaching here on Saturday morning to preside over the Conference. The local students are arranging a grand reception in their honour.

The Conference will be addressed by Hon. Pandit Pant and Hon. B. Sampurnanand.

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, who has been ordered complete rest for at least 12 months, sailed from Liverpool last evening in liner "Orduna" with 440 leaders of Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement on a 17 days' cruise to Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Belgium. He is accompanied by lady Baden-Powell.

MADRAS.—Government will shortly constitute a committee to go into the question of manufacture of power alcohol from molasses.

MATINEE ON:
FRI—SAT—SUN & MON.
AT 2-30 P. M.
DAILY AT—5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

EDWARD
—: KALBADEVI :—
LAMINGTON
—: LAMINGTON RD. :—

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SUNDER MOVIETONE'S SUPER SOCIAL

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*JAL MERCHANT,
*PANNA,
*HIRA,
*KEKI BAWA,
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INSURE YOUR TEETH, ASSURE YOUR SMILE USE
Odol
TOOTHPASTE

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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY LAST DAY!
CAROLE LOMBARD AND FREDRIC MARCH
In SELZNICK INTERNATIONAL'S Sensational TECHNICOLOR Comedy
NOTHING SACRED
DON'T MISS IT!
TO-MORROW:
THE MOST ROMANTIC CONQUEST THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
"Adventures of Marco Polo"
with BASIL RATHBONE
Introducing SIGRID GURIE
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METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
—:LAST DAY TO-DAY:—
ROBERT TAYLOR
IN
"A Yank At Oxford"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
BEGINNING TO-MORROW
Acclaimed the Mightiest Spectacle that ever flamed across the screen!
....ACCLAIMED EVEN MORE FOR ITS HUMAN, HEART-STIRRING DRAMA & GLORIOUS ROMANCE!
SEE: The great Chicago fire .....a complete city destroyed to
BRING YOU THIS MIGHTY ENTERTAINMENT!

TYRONE POWER
ALICE FAYE
DON AMECHE
Cast of Thousands
Directed by HENRY KING

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 15, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 14, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 10, 1307
Hightide: — 12-23
Lowtide: 5-37 18-25
Sunrise: 6h 18m
Sunset: 7h 9m
Municipal Standing Committee. 2-40 p.m.
S S Catnay with mails from London of July 28 due at 11 p.m.

Saturday, August 13.

Wilsonian Association, Social Gathering, Wilson College, 5-30 p.m.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

Under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Theosophists, Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will deliver a public lecture on "The Indian Peasant" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge.

DR. NAG'S LECTURE TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club, Dr. Kalidas Nag, M.A., Ph.D., of Calcutta University will deliver a lecture on "The Value of Archaeological Research in India" at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing.

PROFESSOR DANTWALA'S LECTURE

Third lecture in the series of lectures on Indian and International Affairs organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be delivered by Professor Dantwala, who recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe on Sunday, the 14th instant, at the Blavatsky Hall at 6-30 p.m. Admission is by tickets.

"LITERACY IN BOMBAY"

Under the auspices of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association, Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, will speak on "Literacy in Bombay", on Saturday, 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. in Dr. A. Da Silva High School, Dadar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, ex-Mayor of Bombay, presiding.

MANDVI 'B' WARD D. C. C.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held at their office premises to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m.

The Labour Sub-Committee meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held at their office premises to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

SIR C. J. R. DISPENSARY BANDRA

At the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Dispensary and Khershedji Behramji Bhabha Hospital, Bandra, during the month of July 1938, there were new cases indoor 102; new cases outdoor 1,304; and average daily indoor old and new cases were 27.9 and outdoor daily old and new cases 126.0.

BAND AT BUND GARDENS, POONA

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. W. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., and the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at Bund Gardens, Poona, on Friday, (12th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

TOWER AT PETLAD

(From A Correspondent)

Petlad, Aug 8

Mr. Yashachandra Mehta has presented 440 sq. ft. land and Rs. 11,000 to construct a tower at Petlad (Baroda State) in memory of his grandfather D. B. Manibhai Jashbhai, ex-Divan Saheb of Baroda State. The Baroda Sarkar has acknowledged the gift with thanks.

TO HONOUR IQBAL'S MEMORY

The Ismail College Hostel Parliament will arrange a function in honour of Iqbal the poet, when speeches in English and Hindustani will be delivered by well-known scholars on Iqbal, the Man, the Poet, and the Philosopher. "Mushaira" will be a major item of the programme when poems on Iqbal and odes will be recited. Time and date will be declared later on.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

The Secretary of the Independent Labour Party writes:

The Independent Labour Party has decided to contest the forthcoming City Municipal Election to safeguard and advance the interests of the working class and the lower middle classes. A comprehensive programme is being drawn and the selection of candidates will be made shortly. Those desirous of contesting the election on behalf of the Party should apply to Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Secretary, Independent Labour Party, Wahedina Mansion, Parel.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Honorary Secretaries of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations recently received by the Society:

Mr. S. R. Haladawnekar (Bombay) Rs. 151-4; Mr. M. V. Nayak (Dadar) Rs. 100; Mr. T. V. Nerurkar, B.A., (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. G. V Nerurkar, (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. J. G. Patki, A. R. I. B. A. (Matunga) Rs. 100; Mrs. Tarabai Anantrao Dabholkar, B.A. (Poona) Rs. 100; Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Advocate (O.S.) (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr. N. S. Mavinkurve (Poona) Rs. 100; Mrs. Sitabai Dukle (Bombay) Rs. 100; Mr D. P. Naik (Bombay) Rs. 100; Dr. S. N. Dabholkar, M.B., B.S. (Dadar) Rs. 100; Mrs. Tulsibai Telang, B. P. N A. (Karwar) Rs. 100; Mr. Mangesh N. Kulkarni (Bombay) Rs. 100; Dr. C. R Kittur, (Belgaum) Rs. 100; Dr. S. N. Kamat, M.B., B.S. (Hubli) Rs. 60 and Mr. V. M. Telang, B.Com., F. A. I. A. (Bombay) Rs. 20. Total Rs. 1,531-4.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Les Miserables" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Condemned Women' Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Sunset in Vienna" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Nothing Sacred" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Melody of 1938" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

STORY OF MR. GUPTE'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH

(From Our Own Correspondent)

INDORE, Aug. 9.

Mr. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Bombay Government was to deliver a public lecture in the General Library on the subject of "Provincial Autonomy". Preparation were made for the lecture and the Library Hall was packed.

Mr. Gupte arrived in time to deliver his lecture. But at the eleventh hour when Mr. Gupte was going to deliver his speech, the President of the institution told Mr. Gupte that in Indore owing to Public Meetings Act no public meeting could be held without the permission of the District Magistrate. Mr. Gupte accepted the request and left the meeting without delivering any speech.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE'S CONTROL

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood and the Karnatak Association, there will be a public debate in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Saturday (13th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. A. Paleker will move the following proposition: "In the opinion of the House the control of the Congress Working Committee over the administration of the Provinces is not advisable in accordance with the acknowledged principles of Democracy".

Mr. T. A. Kamat will oppose and Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside. Those desirous of taking part in the debate are requested to inform the Secretary at the above address or to the Secretary, The Karnatak Association, Chowna House, Sleater Road, Grant Road, at least a day before.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Jehangir' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 5 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 13th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. 'Luxmi' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 15th instant.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 17-8-1938.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 16-8-1938.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence fo Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 17-8-1938, for despatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

It is notified that the service of placing letter boxes on the buses of the B. E. S. and T. Co. plying on 'A' and 'F' routes for the posting of letters as an experimental measure will be discontinued with effect from the 19th October 1938, as the public have not made sufficient use of this facility afforded to them.

'Quake Shocks In Paliad

(From A Correspondent)

PALIAD, (Via Botad) Aug. 10.

The following is summary of weekly statement of strange subterranean noises accompanied by earth movement:

Severe Tremors causing damage to property—3 Tremors that be felt by a man in standing posture—8. In sitting and lying posture—13. Felt by some at least, if not by all—10. Total—34.

Unusual shrieks of peacocks and other birds fortell abnormal atmospheric changes.

Mr. Maganlal Kapoorchand Sheth accompanied by Mr. Shanghavi Trambaklal has promised Rs.100 through Wadhwan Youth League for relief work.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mohomed Yusuf has been appointed a member of the Muslim Wakf Committee as one of the two representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

TACKLING BEGGAR PROBLEM IN CITY

Bombay Women's Council Pleads For Co-operation Of Press

The members of the Bombay Women's Council met on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Urmila Mehta to discuss plans for intensification of their campaign to root out the beggar problem in Bombay City.

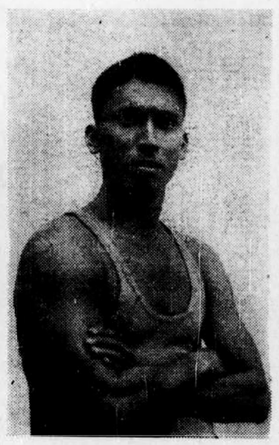
Representatives of the Press, who were invited to participate in the discussion were also present at the time.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta opined that the Council intended to see that an industrial home for destitute children was established in the near future. The Government, which was approached in this connection, had assured the Council that it would undertake suitable legislation to tackle the problem. But, for achieving their purpose the co-operation of the Press was very essential, as only public opinion could effectively remedy the evil.

Mrs. Sabawala said that in India charity to beggars was considered a means to gaining admittance to heaven. But she said, it would be more rational if charity was directed into proper channel. Helping the industrial homes for beggars would besides opening the gates of heaven would give a new status to beggars in restoring to them their lost self-respect.

Certain members of the press suggested that the proposed legislation should aim at penalising parents, who exploited their children and the charity instincts of the public, to gain a living.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Sumud Shah, it was agreed that articles on the beggar problem should be sent to the Press every fortnight and it was hoped that the Press would play its part with favourable comments.



P. K. Ghosh (left) Champion Swimmer and party have arrived in Bombay after giving swimming demonstrations in Nagpur. Mr. Ghosh will give demonstrations at Victoria Swimming Bath. Miss Bani Ghosh (right) the All-India Champion girl swimmer, is also in the party. Mr. Ghosh is on his way to Europe with the purpose of crossing the English Channel.

IRAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO ASIATIC CULTURE

Dr. Kalidas Nag's Tribute To Services Of Cama Institute

Dr. Kalidas Nag of the Calcutta University gave a learned discourse on "the role of Iran in Asiatic Culture" at a meeting organised by the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies on Wednesday at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

Sir J. Coyajee presided on the occasion.

At the outset, Dr. Nag paid a tribute to the Cama Institute for the help it was rendering to the cause of Research. He said, that the result of impact between East and West lead to a renaissance in oriental research.

Dr. Nag then traced the influence of Sanskrit and "Avesta" on the West, which study was gradually taken up by pioneer scholars first and later by the Universities. The outlook of a study of mediaeval ages which was looked on as a study of dark ages in the West had to undergo a change with the richness afforded by a comparative study of the mediaeval ages in the East.

PAST NOT DEAD

The contribution of Archaelogical studies revealed that the past was not dead.

The excavations in far away Anatolia, or in Mohenjo Daro, Susa or in Yushan in Hunnan province (China) had one common character in the art displayed in ceramatics pottery. The culture therein was purely Iranian and pre-Aryan.

Ionia (Greece) and Anatolia were parts of Iran. The art to be found in Greek Museums had distinctly an oriental influence.

The influence of Iranian culture could be traced to even Schophaneum and Nietzche.

In Dr. Nag's opinion the message of Zorathashtra was the one message for all humanity—"the most modern of modern messages."

GIRGAUM D. C. C. RESIGNATIONS

B. P. C. C. Secretaries On Their Doubtful Value

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

We are surprised to read in the press what is advertised as resignations of some of the members of the Council of the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee. Apart from its demonstrative value which is very doubtful, such a course was unnecessary in view of the fact that the whole Council was constitutionally defunct some months back and hence the question of resignation of any member does not arise.

According to the constitution of the B.P.C.C., the Council of a Dist. Congress Committee can hold office for only one year unless otherwise directed by the B. P. C. C. The term of this Council from which some members have resigned had constitutionally expired some time in April last. The unconstitutional functioning of this Council was one of the irregularities proved against it by the Report of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. One need not, therefore attach any undue importance to this public demonstration on the part of some disgruntled members. The new Council will be elected in the next few days according to the direction given by the B. P. C. C.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

While I admit that present health conditions in suburban areas close to the city are much better than they used to be about 10 years ago, I feel with the present popularity of the suburbs the stable nuisance must some how be got rid of.

This question of milch cattle stables amongst residential dwellings in progressive suburban areas has time and again agitated various suburban municipalites, but nothing or very little has resulted from it.

Recently the Parle Municipality sought to amend the stables by-laws, so as to secure more effective control, but without much success.

These stables it is a well-known fact are to a very great degree responsible for the periodic outbreaks of such grave diseases as smallpox, cholera and typhoid and the widespread incidence of malaria and tuberculous.

FORM SEPARATE COLONY.

In Bandra, the stable nuisance continues in certain areas, in Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri it is worse than ever.

Kurla was the worst of the lot before the suspension of the Municipality but since the administrator took over charge, the stable by-laws have been strictly enforced, with the result that the stable nuisance has abated considerably.

The Bandra and Parle Municipalities have striven hard to get rid of this nuisance but for certain reasons have not been very successful.

The milk trade you all are aware is one of the most profitable trade of India, this should be one of the points why Government ought to be decided starting a regular colony which could house all the stables from both the city and the suburbs in one of the vast stretch of land, deeper in the forest lands of the suburbs. There these milk men could be educated, to live in cleanliness and better and cheaper transport arrangement could be made for the distribution of their milk both in the city and the suburbs.

ALL DOMINIC'S MEETING.

On Sunday last, the "St. Dominic's Association" celebrated the feast of its patron St. Dominic, by a Solemn High Mass at 9 a.m. in St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.

The mass was said by Rev. Dominic De'Sa, Dean of West Salsette and the President of the Association, assisted by Rev. Fathers Dominic R. Pereira and Dominic D'Souza.

During the Mass Fr. D. R. Pereira, preached a very instructive and edifying sermon on the life of St. Dominic. The St. Cecila's Choir, directed by Mr. S. Dominic Athoglas, who is also the Secretary of the above Association, sang during the mass.

After mass the members assembled in the St. Andrew's Girls' High School for the 41st Annual General Meeting. At the very outset a condolence resolution was passed by the Association in honour of their Vice-President the late Dr. Dominic D'Monte, all members standing. Then followed the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, followed by a short speech by the President when refreshments were served.

The British Colonial Secretary who arrived in Malta from Palestine yesterday spent most of the day interviewing political leaders and other prominent Maltese citizens regarding the new constitution and other matters concerning the island.

WIFE WHO WAS CROSS AND TOUCHY

Not Fit to Live With

PUT HERSELF RIGHT WITH KRUSCHEN

"I am 39 years of age," a woman writes, "Yet some days I have been feeling and looking 100 years old. I would get fits of exhaustion for no good reason at all. I was not fit to live with because I would be so cross and touchy. I did not seem to have any ambition to do my housework, and I was tired all the time.

"Two years ago I had sciatica all down my left side from the hip. My doctor says all this is caused through my nerves. I took Kruschen and found it helped me very much. Since I started taking it I am a different person. I am beginning to find life is worth living. My work seems a lot easier and I have a lot more energy." —(Mrs.) G.M

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the cause of ill-temper is ill-health. A soured mind has its source in a soured inside—the result of sluggish eliminating organs that allow waste matter to accumulate and poison the blood.

The "little daily dose" of Kruschen puts an end to all this because it restores the eliminating organs to proper activity by providing them with the daily reminder and daily aid that they require. Cleansed and invigorated blood is sent circulating all over the system, carrying new vitality to every nerve and new vigour to every limb.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938

THE MILITARY MOLOCH

The Central Legislative Assembly, which had stultified itself on the first day of its session by opposing the principle of Indianisation in appointing the first Superintendent of Insurance, made some amends the next day by carrying the Congress adjournment motion censuring the recent increase in military expenditure. That the expenditure has always been unconscionably heavy is an ancient grievance in India about which there have been no two opinions in the country. The Congress has all along demanded substantial reduction therein through Indianisation and otherwise, and the demand has been most insistent in recent years as the colossal military expenditure has starved all nation-building activities in the provinces. Indeed, it is universally believed that there is no decent chance for such activities unless and until the military expenditure is reduced by about 50 per cent., not at all an impracticable proposition if India is defended by Indians in Indian interests.

Iniquitous Burden

That the national demand has gone unheeded all these years only proves that India is being defended—in a way—and governed in non-Indian interests. And that the authorities concerned have responded to the demand by increasing the expenditure only show how they flout Indian interests and opinion. The present increase is recurring and to the tune of nearly a crore and a half, and the whole plan, when fully worked out, threatens to impose on India, an additional recurring expenditure of about five crores. The iniquity of this imposition is aggravated by the fact that the additional expenditure is going to be mainly, if not wholly, on British troops who are stationed in India wholy in imperial interests. This point was emphasised by the representatives of every political party in India, by Mr. Jinnah and Maulana Shaukat Ali no less than Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Satyamurti. The only plea sometimes urged in favour of increased expenditure is that a prospect of war now threatens and is being provided against by almost every country. But India has no direct enemies; rather an alliance with her is desired by almost every country. If India is again dragged into a war it will be on account of her connection with Britain and the latter's imperialist designs. But it is grossly unjust to make India pay and bleed for Britain's imperialist aims. It is unnecessary to labour this obvious point. The Government of India themselves seem to have realised the injustice of increasing military expenditure on account of British troops stationed here and are reported to have made representations to the British Government on behalf of India and against increased expenditure. But we cannot join Mr. Aney in paying a tribute to the Government of India until we know more about their representations and until they declare their willingness to reduce the existing heavy military expenditure.

Wanted Action

In these circumstances it is not at all surprising that all elected members voted for the censure motion and were joined by two nominated non-official members. The European group admitted the excessiveness of the military expenditure and the need for revising the whole policy with regard to British troops in India. But it only refrained from voting against the motion, though fairness and consistency demanded its voting for it. However, there is no mistaking India's attitude towards the military policy in general and military expenditure in particular. The only pity is that her attitude has not yet sufficiently impressed the British Government. It is time, therefore, that the Congress devised some suitable action that will compel that Government to respect Indian opinion. Censure motions in the legislature or the Congress will not suffice for the purpose

Coastal Shipping Bill

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's Bill to control coastal traffic in India, which has ben recommitted to the Select Committee, is an extremely modest measure and should have been cordially welcomed by the Government. It does not reserve coastal traffic for Indian shipping or discriminate between nationals and nonnationals in any way, though such reservation and discrimination are most legitimate rights of India. It only confers upon the Government of India the right to control coastal shipping so as to prevent cut-throat competition through rate-wars or otherwise And neither the present Government nor the one that will be in power under the proposed scheme of Federation—if the scheme should come into force at all—is likely so to restrict coastal shipping as to prejudice British shipping concerns.

The Government, however, opposed even the principle of the Bill. The Commerce Member appealed to Sir A. H. Ghaznavi to withdraw the Bill and bring forward a better one. But the Bill, as Dr. Ziauddin pointed out, already represents a fair compromise between the various views expressed in the last Select Committee that considered the original one. It can also be further improved by the new Select Committee. But there was no arguing with a Government who opposed the very principle of the Bill and also refused to bring forward a measure of their own. It is to be hoped that the Bill will be adopted by the Assembly in spite of Government's opposition, with such improvements as the Select Committee will make therein.

Straightforward Policy

The Communique issued by the Madras Government regarding the propaganda which is being carried on by the Communist Party of India makes revealing reading. While it is well-known that most Communists have no love for the Indian National Congress, still their representation of that body as "only a constitutional movement against certain dictatorial powers of the Imperial bourgeoisie, and directed towards keeping the masses politically ignorant" is not only unfair but grossly false. The Madras Government are, therefore, justified in issuing the present warning to the public not to be misled by the ideas of class strife. While the Congress Government of Madras is committed to the protection of civil liberties and may thus be trusted not to hinder the propagation of views and ideas, as long as violence is not preached, it would have failed in its duty had it not tried to expose the fallacies and dangers in the propagandist pamphlets. It is gratifying to note that the Madras Government has adopted such a straightforward method of educating public opinion instead of trying to suppress such views by launching prosecutions. We hope this will not only be appreciated by but also receive the right response from those concerned.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

A friend has just returned to London from India on a German boat. He tells me that the only source of news on the ship was the radio bulletin from Berlin which gave the passengers the impression that "the Spanish and Chinese Reds" were being slaughtered in hundreds of thousands by Franco and Japan, and the Czechs were madly provoking all Europe to join in abolishing them because of their wild onslaughts on the German frontier.

The cream, however, was this: Coming through the Mediterranean, it was announced that "380 Spanish 'Red' troops who had been forced across the Pyrenees into France, decided unanimously in a secret ballot to be sent back to Nationalist Spain."

On reaching London our friend found that this was quite correct; it was the Lost Regiment which was referred to. The only mistake was that the Berlin radio had forgotten to mention the 7,500 of their comrades who had voted at the same time equally "unanimously" to be returned to Republican territory.

This reminds me of this week's issue of "Action," a Fascist newspaper, which published as a tribute to Sir Oswald Mosley's popularity a photo of the huge anti-fascist crowd which drowned him with "Mother Brown" the other day.

Ninth Festival.

Malvern is just now what James Bridie aptly terms "the playwrights' paradise," for the Ninth Festival, which has just opened, introduces what the film people call "world premieres" of five leading British playwrights.

The list of plays performed begins and ends with Shaw, the patron saint of the Festival to whom it is dedicated—that is to say, the week has opened with "Geneva," his new political essay, and will end with Bergner in "St. Joan." Shaw was not present at the opening, much to the regret of his admirers, who miss the sight of the genial sage striding through the hilly streets, but other playwrights are there in force.

The visitors, however, have an aggreable spectacle in seeing such rival giants of the theatre as James Bridie and J. B. Priestley in amiable converse.

One of the most interesting figures there is Mr. Hsiung, the Chinese playwright, whose "Lady Precious Stream" has been a world-wide success. Two years ago Hsiung returned to China in order to produce a play at Shanghai. He had no sooner arrived than he was caught up in the war and his company having disbanded, he laid aside his pen in order to work for the refugees who streamed into the city. Now he has returned to Europe to speak on behalf of his stricken country. He has just returned from Prague, and he has also recently spoken in France, Belgium and Denmark.

Between these oratorical activities he has returned to writing. He has completed a new play, "The Professor from Pekin," written in the Chinese manner, which, he hopes, will shortly be seen in London.

Nazis In Vienna.

A London accountant, just back from Vienna, confirms the stories of revolt seething bitterly beneath the Nazi control of the city. All the people he talked to were angry at the new regulations.

"It is common knowledge," he says, 'that Major Fay is still alive and tortured in prison for a full 'confession' of how he assassinated Dr. Dollfuss, and wrongly accused the Nazi youths. Very soon it is anticipated that an important trial will be staged in which Major Fay will be charged with that murder, and his 'confession' will be read in the court room. This story was confirmed by an officer in the Prussian Army stationed at Vienna."

The London accountant has some interesting things to say also about the attitude of the German Army of Occupation. Travelling back with some who were going on a short leave, he thought they were incautiously anti-Hitler in their conversation. When it came to a sing-song the accountant found that all the songs he had to suggest were now banned by Hitler, but the soldiers were more than pleased to let him sing them solo and listen to tunes they as well would have liked to sing

Statistics of P.C.'s And Dentists

An old Parliamentary hand with a taste for statistics tells us that there are now exactly three hundred Privy Councillors. Of these

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

TWO YEARS OF SPANISH POLITICS

Why The Republic Is Carrying On The War

Special To "The Chronicle"

When the People's Front triumphed in the February 1936 elections a Government was formed comprising the moderate elements of that body. The Republic continued along the path it had begun to follow in 1931. It did all it could to provide for the most urgent needs of the people, to protect small owners and to restrict the excessive exploitation of the big capitalists, which had grown to enormous proportions during the three years of reactionary rule from 1933 to 1936.

These big capitalist interests, industries, trusts and other large enterprises, together with one of the most corrupt aristocracies in the world, decided to take advantage of the ambitions of some wretched generals who had already proved their incapacity in Morocco and two years ago rose up in arms against the Government which had been legally elected by the Spanish people.

Arming The People

The Republican Government soon realised that all the military power was in the hands of its enemies. All it had for defence was an enthusiastic people who supported it wholeheartedly and a few of the military leaders who remained loyal and stayed at their posts. It was under these difficult circumstances that Senor Giral, a Left Republican, took over the reins of power after the resignation of the former Cabinet. He was supported with great enthusiasm by the remaining Republican groups, the Communists and Socialists, as well as by the Nationalist Groups in Catalonia and the Basque country.

Senor Giral's first measure was to arm the people. The few available arms were distributed among the political parties and trade unions, who in turn handed them out to their most reliable supporters. Thus in the last days of July 1936 the finest and most noble representatives of the youth of Spain fell in the fight for democracy. Those who survived after a hundred battles are now the flower of the Spanish People's Army and the men in whom the Republic places its greatest trust.

When the Government gave arms to the people it realised all the risks involved, but Senor Giral declared that there was no other course open. Either the people must be armed or the Republic would perish.

Ever since July 18th 1936, Spanish politics have centred round the outstanding problem of winning the war. At the beginning the Republican parties, the Socialist and Communist parties, as well as the U. G. T. (General Workers' Union) and the C. N. T. (National Confederation of Labour) all organised their own forces independently. This, coupled with the fact that the forces on which the Government had relied for the execution of its authority were precisely those which had risen against it, weakened it and undermined its authority.

The authority and independence of each particular party and trade union developed to such an extent that there came a moment when it was difficult to distinguish in whose hands lay the real command.

United Front

Fortunately for the Republic that period passed. The people began to regard the problem in its proper perspective and saw the necessity of uniting and centralising authority in order to defend their country which had already felt the tread of Italian and German troops sent to invade it. Confidence in the Government began to return slowly but surely, for experience taught that a strong enemy could only be faced by a strong and efficient people, united in the cause of freedom and independence.

This process of a return of authority to the Government began with the defence of Madrid and in a more noticeable form following the formation of the first Negrin Government in May 1937. This Government consisted of representatives of all parties from Roman Catholic Basque Nationalists to the Communists. It did not however have any representatives of the two trade union organisations.

During the past year the Government's authority has grown from day to day. At the present time all administrative and executive power is in its hands. All the resources of the Army, on land, sea and in the air, as well as industry and economy are under its direct control. Public order is exclusively maintained by forces under its orders and never before in Spain has the number of crimes been so low as it is in the Republic.

False Accusations

Many unjust campaigns have been launched against the Spanish Republic people, taking advantage of the disorganisation of the first few months, a disorganisation—let it be repeated—due mainly to the fact that the Army and Civil Guard rose up against the Government which had entrusted them with the task of maintaining order in the country, have accused Spain of being a country with no leaders and in a continuous state of anarchy. They have exploited these assertions in order to put forward the theory that Spain could only be governed by a dictator.

When one examines the truth, one finds that all these accusations are completely unfounded. The parties of the extreme left such as the Communists have, from the very beginning, given their wholehearted support to the Government and even the Anarcho-Syndicalists, who at the beginning declared themselves opposed to any form of Government other than that on a trade union basis, have now not only given their tacit support but have even entered the Government of National Union which was formed in April of this year.

At the present time all political parties and trade union organisations are represented in the Government under the leadership of Dr. Negrin. It was following the formation of this Government which expresses the will of the whole nation, that the members of the Cabinet considered it opportune to summarise the aims of the Spanish Republic in carrying on the War until final victory is achieved.

A Charter Of Liberty

This gave rise to the famous Thirteen Points, which have been described as a charter of liberty for an oppressed people. The outstanding and most urgent task to

(Continued on page 13, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AN ITALIAN BOAST.

It has been common knowledge all the world over that the Italians have been consistently dishonouring their promise in the matter of giving further help to General Franco. Even as recently as a few weeks ago there were reliable reports that Signor Mussolini had supplied more men and munition to the Spanish rebels. "Realists" like Mr. Chamberlain have, of course, deliberately and consciously discounted these reports, knowing all the time that they were true, but the Italians have published a communique relating to Italy's participation in Franco's counter-attack on the Ebro front which speaks for itself. It claims, among other things, that "the Italian volunteer air force inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Italians made 158 raids with 541 aircraft, dropping 455,000 kilograms of explosives." It is these Italians who have defeated the Republican offensive and it is these Italians who are exempted from the operations of the British plan for the withdrawal of volunteers.

ATTEMPTING A SUICIDE

The Russo-Japanese conflict is taking a very serious turn indeed. We had hoped that the determination of the Soviet not to be blackmailed would knock some sense into the Japanese. That hope has not been realised. The Japanese instead of yielding to reason and justice offered what they pretended to claim was an "important concession". It was nothing more than an insulting and irritating attempt to evade the real and fundamental issue which is withdrawal from the disputed territory. But they have done even worse than that. They appear, probably under pressure from the army militarists, to be determined to extend the conflict into a war. And considering that they are doing so in spite of an almost direct hint from Germany that the latter would not participate in the war, their attitude constitutes one of the most amazing instances of attempting a suicide. If war comes, as it is likely now, it will eventually spread over the whole world. That is, we fear, not an avoidable tragedy. But what is more certain is that Japan will be ruined and destroyed.

INDIAN INTERNED BY FRANCO

According to our London correspondent Mr. G. M. Huddar, an Indian journalist from Nagpur, is a prisoner in General Franco's hands. He had been, says our correspondent, in Spain since September last and was taken prisoner in March last after the battle of Castellon. Since then he has been kept in a concentration camp near Burgos. We do feel that it is the urgent duty of the Government of India to move into the matter and make full inquiries into the incarceration of Mr. Huddar. We hope one of the Congress M.L.A.'s will raise the question in the Central Assembly.

TRAVANCORE BANK REPORT

The preliminary report regarding the affairs of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank which the Madras branch of the Reserve Bank of India is understood to have forwarded to the Madras Government virtually dashes all hopes of reconstruction of that unfortunate institution. The Reserve Bank authorities note that the affairs of the Bank are too involved and as such they will not be in a position to issue any formal report at all! The suggestion is, therefore, made that the winding up should be proceeded without any further delay. The present post-mortem advice only emphasises the inexplicable inability of the Reserve Bank to prevent the catastrophe which has overtaken one of the leading banks of the country. We hope in view of the various inferences drawn the Reserve Bank will issue a statement explaining the situation as far as it concerns itself.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION.

The Social Service League is one of the foremost institutions of its type in this city. It embraces all activities of social amelioration and it pursues those activities in a truly cosmopolitan spirit. During more than a quarter of century of useful existence, it has initiated and executed a number of beneficent schemes for women and workers, for the advancement of knowledge and for the alleviation of misery. Glowing tributes were paid to the League on the occasion of the last annual general meeting, when its president, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, reviewed its past record and revealed its future hopes. The League has drawn various plans for the extension of its activities and it is entitled to generous public support for carrying them to fruition. We cordially endorse the appeal made in this connection by the president.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The result (of the Japanese approach to Germany) would seem to indicate that Germany's usefulness as an ally of Japan is very restricted....."

—Berlin message.

* * * *

"Dr. Khare," Anglo-India tells us, "is particularly grieved by the statements of Mr Gandhi and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress."

We wish he had at least been generally grieved at his own statements and activities, too.

* * * *

Declared Maulana Shaukat Ali in the Central Assembly:

(1) "I don't want one pie of India to be paid to Hore-Belisha."

Hear, hear.

(2) "When you"—thank heavens the Maulana was addressing the Treasury Benches—"provoke war with the Muslim world in Palestine and with the whole of Europe, you involve us in expenditure of which there is no end."

Cheers and applause.

(3) "We don't want this Imperialism to create ill-feeling in Palestine and Waziristan."

Loud groans following upon these hammer strokes of pleasant surprise.

* * * *

But when we have duly recovered we ask ourselves in wonder: "What is the great Maulana going to do about it all—apart, of course, from denouncing, warning, threatening and ultimatuming the Congress?"

* * * *

"India", declared Mr. Jinnah, "did not want the British Army."

Goodness gracious!

Mr. Jinnah should think again.

* * * *

A sensation was caused by Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, a pro-Fazlul Huq, M.L.A., by making public allegations of bribery against an Opposition leader.

We wish the two honourable heroes, the alleged recipients of the offer, had stood up in their seats to receive an ovation from the Ministerialists before the allegations were withdrawn with an unqualified apology.

* * * *

Yes, the upshot of the sensational allegations was a full and unqualified apology.

And thereupon, Mr. Sarat Bose, accepting the apology, said that in view of what had been stated by Mr. Siddiqui he would not press for the suspension motion.

Which reminds us, of course, with an unpardonable sense of amusement, of Mr. Siddiqui's latter pronouncement alluding to giants and pigmies.

But in the circumstances much can be forgiven the Honourable Orator.

* * * *

Callers at the British Foreign Office on Tuesday last, who included the Russian Ambassador and a Japanese representative, were received by a Deputy Under-Secretary in the absence of Lord Halifax.

Who was probably too busy fighting as a volunteer a fire on his own estate to interest himself in any international conflagration, however serious and imminent.

* * * *

A TEA TIME THOUGHT.

"My definition of an economist is one who contradicts previous economists but is himself immediately contradicted by the event."

—Shane Leslie.

* * * *

Lecturer: "Now you all know what a molecule is."

Chairman (interrupting): "Most of us do, but perhaps you'd better explain for the benefit of those who have never been up in one."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Confidence often begets confidence men.

Why isn't a boil in the pot worth two on the neck.

The man who hesitates is lost, but the woman who hesitates is won.

The opportunity of a lifetime seldom comes heralded by a brass band.

This is an age of substitutes, but none has been discovered for honesty.

A woman prefers a husband taller than herself, so she can pretend to look up to him.

Huq Cabinet Wins All Along The Line

Censure Move Against Labour Minister Fails: Other Motions Dropped

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

AFTER THREE HOURS' HEATED DEBATE LASTING FOR THREE DAYS THE MOTION OF "NO-CONFIDENCE" MOVED BY MR. AFTAB ALI (LABOUR) AGAINST THE LABOUR MINISTER, MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY, WAS REJECTED BY THE HOUSE WITHOUT DIVISION.

THE HOUSE SIMILARLY REJECTED THE NEXT "NO-CONFIDENCE" MOTION MOVED BY MR. P. R. THAKUR (SCHEDULED CASTES) AGAINST THE CO-OPERATION CREDIT MINISTER, MR. M. B. MULLICK.

THE SEVEN OTHER MOTIONS OF "NO-CONFIDENCE" AGAINST THE OTHER MINISTERS WERE NOT MOVED.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY NEXT.

Immediately after winding up the debate on behalf of the Government the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, was seen going over to the Opposition 'bloc' and was engaged in close conversation with the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, for about five minutes, after which the motion against the Labour Minister was put to vote and rejected as stated above.

Cries of "shame", "shame" and "Inquilab Zindabad" from Ministerial and Opposition benches respectively continued for about a couple of minutes after the Speaker had left the hall.

CHARGE AGAINST CABINET

In winding up the debate on behalf of the Opposition on the no-confidence motion against the Labour Minister in the Assembly this afternoon, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition, remarked that the criticism of the activities of the work of the Ministry during the past sixteen months could be summed up in three words "want of policy." In the matter of communal interest the activities of the Ministry could be summed up in three words.—"raising communal passion."

Mr. Bose explained that, in deciding to bring forward the no-confidence motions, the Opposition decided that if called upon they would be prepared to accept the responsibility of office in order to give effect to a constructive programme in this province. Mr. Bose detailed before the House the programme which the Opposition would seek to carry out if they were called upon to form a Ministry. He announced that the Opposition would select a Muslim member of the House as the Chief Minister and that Ministers would not accept a salary of more than Rs. 500/-.

PREMIER'S CHALLENGE

Winding up the debate on the no-confidence motion against the Labour Minister on behalf of the Ministry, the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, said: "My short reply to the charges of nepotism against the Ministry is this that the whole catalogue is a catalogue of atrocious lies from beginning to end. I say solemnly and with the full sense of responsibility that has devolved upon me as Chief Minister that I have not, during my term of office as Chief Minister or Education Minister, given any appointment to any near or distant relation of mine to any posts anywhere in any department of Government."

Mr. Huq appealed to the Leader of the European Group to make an inquiry into the allegations and if it was found that there was the slightest suspicion of nepotism against him he would tender his resignation and would ask the European Group to withhold its support from the Ministry.

Continuing Mr. Huq said that after the speeches had been reported he proposed to ask the Hon'ble the Speaker to take the matter to the Committee of Privileges.—A.P.

province, we shall not fail to respond. Till then we shall be content to enable other groups of the combined Opposition in this House to accept the responsibilities of administration and carry out the constructive programme by which we stand."

The "No-Confidence" motion against Mr. Suhrawardy will be put to vote to-day after which it is very likely that the Opposition will not press the motions against the other Ministers to a division.—United Press.

FALSE ALARM LEADS TO PANIC

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Strong rumours of riot and assaults on passers-by current in various parts of the city this evening, while the Assembly was in Session, necessitated special police patrol in several areas, where people in panic closed their shops and shut the doors of their houses in a hurry for fear of molestation.

In Burabazar there was a rumour that shops were being looted by hooligans and panic prevailed for some considerable time.

Mr. E. Hodson, Deputy Comissioner of Police Headquarters, along with the Deputy Commissioner of North Town visited the areas.

Enquiries showed that the rumours were baseless. Police precautions and patrols were maintained till late at night. It appears that rumours also spread to Howrah where all shops were closed.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL

Dutta's Adjournment Motion Negatived

CALCUTTA, August 10.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day which sat for about two hours, the adjournment motion by Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutta (Congress) to discuss the appointment of certain committees by the Bengal Government on the policy and procedure adopted in connection therewith was negatived by 32 votes to 19.—A. P.

GRUESOME TRAGEDY IN JOGESHWARI

Pathan With Battered Head Found Dead In Pool Of Blood

The dead body of an elderly Pathan with a battered head lying in a pool of blood on the public road was the gruesome scene witnessed by motorists on Wednesday night at Jogeshari.

Samundar Khan, it appears, was returning home after evening prayers when he was suddenly set upon and murderously assaulted. Sub-Inspector Irani, with a posse of the Suburban police, proceeded to the scene from Andheri to make necessary inquiries and to control the situation.

According to information received at the Andheri Police Station, Khalil and Gilber, sons of Samundar Khan, accompanied by a woman went to one Rahmat Noor Mard Azam Jid at about 6 P.m. on Wednesday. Trouble seems to have ensued between the two parties and Khalil is alleged to have assaulted Rahmat Noor. The fatal attack on Samundar Khan is believed to be a sequel to this.

The tragic turn of events, it is reported, has created great excitement in Jogeshari and parties of Pathans are said to be out for trouble. The situation is tense and panic prevails. Sub-Inspector Irani of the Andheri Police has, therefore, left for Jogeshari with a posse of the Suburban police to deal with the situation.

NOT SEEKERS OF OFFICE

Sarat Bose Clarifies Congress Position

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition made a very important pronouncement on the floor of the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day while speaking in support of the "No-Confidence" motion against Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Labour and Self-Government.

He said, "We are not seekers of office and shall not go out of our way to accept office. We shall wait for orders of the House in that behalf and if the House demands that the Congress Party in the Assembly shall serve this

S. A. Union Budget

1937-38 Accounts Show 352,000 Sterling Surplus

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 10.

The new Union Budget shows an estimated surplus of 352,000 sterling in the 1937-38 accounts, which is fifty per cent. above the amount budgeted last year.

The expenditure showed a large margin below the estimate. Imports in 1937 exceeded the hundred million sterling mark for the first time, despite large development in local production. Gold-mining produced ten million sterling Government revenue.

Finance Minister Havenga announced that mining taxation will not be altered in the forthcoming year.—Reuter's Special.

ASIATIC PEOPLES' R. T. C.

Tokio Session Plea For Better Co-operation

(From A Correspondent.)

KOBE, (By Mail.)

The necessity of closer contacts, better understanding, and common sympathy for each other's aspirations was stressed at the Round Table Conference of representatives of Asiatic peoples living in the Kansai district, held at Kobe recently.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER AGREEMENT

Regulation To Get Five Years Extension

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Chairman of the International Rubber Regulation Committee announces that all contracting Governments, who are parties to the agreement for regulation of production and export of rubber have accepted the Committee's recommendation regarding the continuation of Regulation for five years after 31-12-1938.—Reuter.

BALBO IN BERLIN

BERLIN, August 10.

Sgr. Balbo arrived here from Tripoli on a tour of German air force establishments.—Reuter.

Stormy Weather In Britain Continues

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Stormy weather is still being experienced in many parts of the country. Hay making operations on many farms in Lincolnshire were held up to-day by heavy rain.

In Birmingham severe thunderstorm caused widespread flooding and in some districts temporary dislocation of traffic.—B.O.W.

Search For U. S. Flying Boat Abandoned

TOKIO, Aug. 9.

No trace of the "Hawaiian Clipper" has been found upto 1 p.m. to-day.

"Canberramaru", after continuing the search on a zigzag course, abandoned the search later.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR "SWADESHI"

Need For Certification Board

A Bill intended to protect the name "Swadeshi" with reference to products manufactured in India, is sought to be introduced in the forthcoming Bombay Legislative Assembly, by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

Mr. Jhabvala in the course of a talk pointed out how articles manufactured outside India were day by day being sold in India as 'Swadeshi', very often the article exposed for sale bearing the false and misleading mark "Made in India".

The proposed bill aims at affording protection to 'bona fide" Swadeshi products by prescribing their certification by a "Swadeshi" Product Test Board.

The Board, as proposed in the Bill, will be constituted on the Minister in Charge of Industries, the Director of Industries, the Government Chemical Analyser, and two other elected representatives one each from the Indian Chamber and the Small Industries' Association. The Minister in Charge of Industries will officiate as Chairman of the Board.

The Test Board will test the "Swadeshi" products of all kinds for use in the Presidency from year to year and issue certificates to them as "Swadeshi" and fit for use from all aspects, in the Province of Bombay.

The Bill also seeks to introduce another pertinent clause that such goods so certified shall be commonly used in all Departments of the Government if and whenever necessary.—A. P.

WAR EX-PRISONERS MEET TOGETHER

Historical Mass Escape From Holzminden Recalled

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Squadron-Leader A. T. Shipwright, of the R.A.F., flew from Cranwell, Lincolnshire, to London recently to attend the reunion dinner of ex-prisoners of war who organised and took part in the historical mass escape from Holzminden Prison camp. It was the first time that he had attended the dinner.

To his surprise, a tall, smiling ex-prisoner greeted him with, "Remember the day, sir, when I wheeled you out of the prison camp in broad daylight."

Squadron-Leader Shipwright looked closely at the tall man, smiled, and shot out his hand.

"Good heavens," he said. "It's Coleman! Do I remember? It's the first time I've seen you since. That was 20 years ago.

"I still remember those moments when I was hidden in the mattress that you were so cheerfully wheeling to freedom in a barrow.

"My main fear was: "I'll bet one of those Jerry sentries will stick his bayonet through the mattress first to see that it is filled with straw."

Squadron-Leader Shipwright's old comrade is Mr. Arthur Coleman, of Dagenham.

Twenty years ago both were prisoners at Holzminden—Lieut. Shipwright an officer, and Mr. Coleman a prisoner orderly.

Squadron-Leader Shipwright was one of the unlucky ones in the mass escape through a tunnel that took nine months to burrow with the aid of kitchen knives, pokers, and sticks.

He just failed to reach freedom. He got as far as the Dutch frontier and was re-taken a few hundred yards from safety.

His attempt, aided by Mr. Coleman took place five days after he had been released from the punishment cells for his tunnel escapade.

The reunion saw 26 ex-prisoners of war meet and exchange experiences

One of them, Mr. W. F. N. Churchill, like Squadron-Leader Shipwright, was attending his first reunion.

Mr. Churchill was a lieutenant in the R. F. A. when he was taken prisoner. Now he is a Civil Servant in Malay.

Holzminden was the most closely-guarded of all German prison camps and the effort to escape was made in July 1918.

The tunnel, which led from a cellar to the outside of the camp, was 60 yards long. Eighty men were ready to crawl to freedom but only 29 managed to get through the tunnel before the alarm was given. Of these, only ten reached the Dutch frontier.

Placed on a table at the dinner last night was a football which the prisoners had played with while in the camp and in tin of tinned tongue which contained rolled up maps of Germany, compasses, and wire clippers used in the escape.

Guests of honour were the eight orderlies who helped the officers escape.

BRIDGE-TAX SATYAGRAHA

Peace Talks Break Down: Campaign Continues: 46 Arrests So Far

NOWSHERA, August 10.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee, Shahalan, informs the "Associated Press" that the number of arrests in connection with the Civil Disobedience against non-payment of bridge tax imposed by the Government has reached 46.

Satyagraha continues and negotiations for a compromise have broken down.—A.P.

Seven Years Free And Compulsory Education For Boys And Girls

Narendra Dev Committee's Recommendations To U. P. Govt. For Establishing Basic Schools

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Education Re-organization Committee, United Provinces:—

In view of the conflicting and often misleading reports regarding the recommendations of the Education Re-organization Committee which have been sitting in the Council Chamber, Lucknow, under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev, M.L.A., the following authentic summary of the chief decisions is published in the interest of those concerned. The proceedings are being expedited and the final report is expected to be submitted in September next.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The following basic principles were accepted by the Committee:

(1) Free and Compulsory education should be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale.

(2) The medium of instruction must be the mother tongue.

(3) Throughout this period education should centre round some form of manual and productive work, and all other activities to be developed or training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

All boys and girls of the Province should be given seven years' free and compulsory education beginning from the age of seven. The medium of instruction is to be Hindustani.

IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Basic schools will replace all preparatory, primary and vernacular middle schools. The Basic schools will be established both in rural and urban areas having the same syllabus.

It will be noted from the above that a departure has been made from previous attempts at educational reconstruction. Not only is the method of instruction grounded upon activity but the purpose of education is kept closely connected with the concrete life situations which a child meets in the society to which he is born.

For the education of children before the age of seven, however, it is proposed that the State should provide model kindergartens in suitable centres. The State is to encourage pre-school education. Wherever there may be a demand, childrens' clubs may be opened in the Basic schools, and elder girls in these schools are to be encouraged to take up such work.

Elementary agriculture (gardening) and spinning on Takli should be taught as compulsory crafts during the first five years in Basic schools.

SUBJECTS

The following subjects are to be introduced in Basic schools:—

Grades I, II, III and IV.

(1) Basic Craft, (2) Hindustani, (3) Mathematics, (4) Social studies (History, Civics and Geography), ((5) Physical Culture, (6) Fine Art, (7) General Science.

Grades V, VI and VII.

(1) Basic Crafts, (2) Hindustani, Language and Literature (3) Second Script, (4) Mathematics, (Arithmetic, Elements of Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration, and elements of Book-keeping), (5) General science including physiology and Hygiene, (6) Fine Arts including Technical Drawing, (7) Physical culture, (8) Social studies. Fine arts may include any of the following:—

Music, Drawing, Dancing, Sculpture and Rudimentary knowledge of Architecture.

SECONDARY STAGE

The Secondary stage will begin at the age of 12 and will last for 6 years.

The courses of the first two years of secondary stage will correspond with the courses of the two top classes of the Basic Schools.

The Secondary institutions will have one or more of the following courses of a study:—

Language and social science. Natural sciences and Mathematics. Fine arts. Commerce. Technical or Professional courses. Domestic science for girls.

Hindustani will be medium of instruction and examination throughout the secondary stage.

The syllabus sub-committee is empowered to draw on the lines on which the syllabus has to be drawn up, by experts. English will be compulsory. A short course either in Hindi or Urdu should be compulsory in 6 years of all types of colleges. Boys coming from basic schools to join secondary colleges will be permitted to do so in the 3rd grade and special arrangements will be made to make up their deficiency in English.

Franco Defies British Govt. Protests

DELIBERATE ATTACKS ON "LAKE LUGANO"

Liner Stopped In Straits By Rebel Trawler

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The British Government have protested to General Franco in respect of the recent attacks on "Lake Lugano" which, according to a Barcelona message, was attacked again and sunk last night. It is claimed that the attacks were deliberate and the Government reserve the right to claim compensation.

The British Government expresses the view that the matter should be considered by the Commission which is going to Spain to investigate attacks of this character on British Ships.—Reuter.

LINER STOPPED BY REBEL TRAWLER

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 10.

Passengers of the Union Castle Liner, "Llandaff Castle" on arrival here stated that the liner was stopped in the Straits by an insurgent armed trawler which fired blank shot. The trawler came alongside the liner which was held up for fifteen minutes. The Dutch cruiser "Johanmaurits Vanmassau", patrolling off Gibraltar intervened, whereupon the liner continued the voyage to Gibraltar.—Reuter.

BOMBS DROPPED IN HOSPITAL VICINITY

VALENCIA, Aug. 10.

Six 'planes from the direction of Majorca dropped eighty bombs in the vicinity of the military hospital at Alicante, but only one was killed and seven injured, while the damage was relatively slight.—Reuter.

GOVT. PENETRATE REBEL TERRITORY

BARCELONA, August 10.

The Republicans claim that their new offensive has crossed the Segre River at South Balaguer and penetrated deeply into the rebel territory.

They also claim to have taken many prisoners and materials.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL POPULATION

GENEVA, Aug. 10.

The League of Nations Secretary-General has agreed to the request of the Spanish Government that the question of protection of civil population against aerial bombardment in war time should be placed on the agenda of the next League Assembly.—Reuter's Special.

CHARGE AGAINST ITALY

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Recent allegations that Italy is giving General Franco assistance in contravention of Non-Intervention was raised by Sir Noel Charles in a conversation with Count Ciano on August 7.

It is believed Sir Noel Charles emphasised that the French Government had closed the Pyrenean Frontier and loyally kept it closed despite internal criticism in order to facilitate the application of the Non-Intervention plan, which is a prerequisite for the operation of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. He pointed out that such allegations were bound to create difficulties for the French Government.—Reuter.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

only seven were appointed in the last century. They are:

The Duke of Connaught, 1871,

The Duke of Portland and Lords Shuttleworth, 1886,

The Marquess of Crewe, 1892,

Viscount Dunedin, 1896,

The Earl of Middleton, 1897; and

Viscount Ullswater, 1898.

There are three Indian members of the Council, namely, the Aga Khan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Miss Margaret Bondfield is the only woman Privy Councillor.

Foremost English Dentists

Here is an estimate of the five foremost dentists in England. They are Dr. Eric Fish, Sir Norman Bennett, Mr. Norman Ainsworth, Mr. Martin Rushton, and Mr. George Hankey.

With the exception of Sir Norman Bennett, who is 68, they are all comparatively young men in the late thirties or early forties. They are all also doctors and they are all attached to London hospitals. These men are not necessarily the highest paid, because some of them are specialising, and others are young men building up their practices. But the men whom their own colleagues regard as the leaders of the profession.

Their earnings would not be less than £2,500 net. The net and the gross is very important. The highest paid dentist probably earns £11,000, but his net earnings would be not more than £7,000 or £8,000 His costs are high. To rent an office would run from £300 to £400. An assistant, not a partner, might get from £400 to £800. Then his woman attendant may get from £300 to £600. Their capital outlay would be £1,500 and renewals are frequent.

Then a great deal of work is done by the mechanics who make the plates, teeth and other paraphernalia. These men used to work on the premises, but more and more the tendency is to go outside. Most of these mechanics live in town. Some, of course, in the suburbs. They may make as much as £1,000. This is a business in which dexterity and personal and manual skill count highly. It is one of the last of the handicrafts

Rhymes

A distinguished man, whose name one need not mention, sends these lines!

Though nobody quite understands,
Who was it summoned Mr. Sandys,
The man who "summons" an M.P.
Must be as bold as bold can be.
Because you should address M.P.s.
With "By your leave" or "If you please,"
And to approach them otherwise
Fills some M.P.s with shocked surprise
Which would be shared by others if
The subject did not bore them stiff.

JUHU ELECTIONS

Bright Chances For Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

I understand on reliable authority that Mr. Pandya of Juhu Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., will stand as one of the candidates for the forthcoming Municipal elections with the co-operation of the local Congress Committee.

Other names which deserve mention are Mrs. Pandya, Mrs. Wadia, and Mr. K. C. Desai. Two women candidates, it appears, stand all chances.

Christian candidates, I learn, have also shown their willingness to stand on Congress tickets and it is said that they are already in correspondence with the local Congress authorities.

As the whole of the Suburban area is the stronghold of Congress elements there is every likelihood that most of the candidates on Congress tickets will come out with flying colours.

German Explorer And Ethnographer Dead

BERLIN, Aug. 10

The death has occurred of Leo Probenius, German explorer and ethnographer, famous for pioneer work in Africa, at the age of 65.—Reuter.

Congress Cabinet Only Upheld Democracy

ANALYSIS OF RIGHT TO SOLVE C. P. TANGLE

A. I. C. C. Secretary Refutes Charge Of "Fascism" Against Working Committee

In the course of an interesting and exhaustive statement on the recent Ministerial Crisis, Mr. J. B. Kripalani analyses the Constitutional aspect of the right of the supreme Congress Executive to interfere in Provincial or local affairs, when these are not in consonance with the policy and tactics of the Indian National Congress.

The following is the first part of the instructive statement by Mr. Kripalani.

The C. P. Episode has generated great heat and passion. The opponents of the Congress are out to exploit the situation. Unwary and uncritical friends are deluded into opposition by the slogans 'democracy in danger,' 'Congress has become a fascist organisation,' 'Congress has destroyed joint responsibility' etc. Amidst these slogans and cries dispassionate and scientific discussion has become well nigh impossible.

DEMOCRACY AND EXECUTIVE.

Let us see if the action taken by the Working Committee has in any way violated the broad principles of democracy. Before we come to any well-thought out and scientific conclusions we must clearly formulate and understand the functions of democracy. The functions of democracy have always been recognised to be, briefly, to legislate, to appoint the highest executive, periodically to review the broad and important acts of the Executive and when necessary to remove the Executive by a vote of no-confidence or censure.

Now let us see if any of these functions of dtmocracy have been violated by the action of the Working Committee. It will not be denied that the action taken by the Working Committee was purely executive. It was not legislative action. If the action is unjust and arbitrary it is open to democracy to review and censure it, and, if need be, to remove the present executive. No body has questioned the right of the A. I. C. C. to which primarily the Working Committee are responsible, to review the present action of the Working Committee.

HIERARCHY OF DEMOCRACIES.

The present day democracies are not the city state democracies of Ancient Greece. They are national democracies. Therefore the nation has not the advantage of one democracy but a series of democracies in an ascending order. There are within the nation, local and sectional democracies. These regional democracies appoint their own executives. These executives while they are controlled by and are responsible to their respective democracies are also controlled by and responsible to the highest executive. It is quite possible that a local executive may perform an act that may be overruled by the higher executive. Sometimes rules are made to regulate such interference. Very often there are some elementary rules but mostly such control is by way of conventions. The conventions prescribe the limits of control to be exercised by the central executive on democratically appointed regional executives. In normal times this control is more or less nominal. It is confined to very serious and major matters that are likely to adversely affect the general and larger interests of the nation.

In extraordinary times however the control of the central executive comes to be wider and general. Often interference is due to the mutual conflicts of regional units. The central executive then plays the role of the judge and the arbitrator. It is quite possible that in a conflict the regional executive may seek the protection of its own democracy against the central executive. When such crises arise rules are laid down for the ending of the tangle. If however the tangle is not capable of solution by the rules and convention governing the case, the fight may be transferred to the respective democracies, the regional and the central. In such a fight the will of the central democracy must prevail if recourse to extra-constitutional methods is to be avoided.

In the Congress organisation there is a national supreme democracy consisting of all the primary members of the Congress. Under it there are provincial, district, tahsil, town and village democracies chosen by the regional section of the primary members. All are controlled by the central organisation represented by the A.I.C.C. The supreme executive through which the A.I.C.C. works is the Working Committee. The Working Committee are responsible to the A.I.C.C. and through it to the Congress. Whenever the supreme executive interferes with local executives it is within its right according to rules made and conventions created. Such interference is not against democratic rules and procedure as are followed in other democratic countries.

THE CONFLICT.

Each executive as long as it is not repudiated by its respective democracy is representative of that democracy. When there is a conflict between the regional executive, representative of its regional democracy and the central executive representative of its central democracy, the quarrel is really between a smaller parochial, sectional and therefore less representative democracy and the bigger, more comprehensive and, therefore, more representative democracy. The conflict is, if we are to be scientific, not between central autocracy and local democracy, but between central democracy through its executive and the local democracy through its own executive. It is a conflict between the will of the nation and the will of a section of the nation. The Congress constitution and the conventions it has evolved amply provide for the solution of such conflicts.

In ordinary times and in ordinary matters all local affairs are left to the local executive and to the highest democratic authority in the province, the P. C. C. But in important matters or in appeal there is, whenever occasion demands, interference. This interference may extend even to the suspension of a P.C.C. or any of its subordinate democracies. The Congress constitution provides for such suspension. In that case the Working Committee through its President has the right to nominate the delegates of the province who may constitute the P. C. C. It has often happened that owing to governmental action it has not been possible for local Congress organisations to choose their delegates. The President then nominates delegates from such regions. This was done for several years in the case of N.W.F.P. and the district of Midnapur (Bengal).

The relevant article of the constitution says:

"(i) No Provincial Congress Committee and no subordinate committee shall be recognised by the Working Committee unless it has complied with the conditions laid down in this constitution or any rules framed thereunder by the Working Committee.

(ii) On failure on the part of any Provincial Congress Committee to function in terms of the constitution, the Working Committee may form one to carry on Congress work in that province."

WAS INTERFERENCE IN C. P. UNDEMOCRATIC?

So we hold that whatever interference was exercised in C. P. was neither extra-constitutional nor against any known principles of democracy. The Working Committee has full constitutional right to interfere on occasions and this right has ever been recognised in practice. The A.I.C.C. office through the President and the General Secretary has been exercising this right day in and day out without their authority being ever questioned. The Parliamentary wing of the Congress organisation has always recognised the right of guidance and if need be of interference by the central executive as representative of the all India democracy. All the candidates to the legislatures on behalf of the Congress have in the last resort to be selected by the Working Committee through its committee—the Parliamentary Sub-Committee appointed for this special purpose. The local democracies through their executives can suggest names, but the final choice remains with the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, whose choice may be interfered with at any time by the Working Committee.

CENTRAL CONTROL.

The Ministries in the Congress provinces were constituted with the advice of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. They work under their general supervision and guidance. In important matters the Premiers consult the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or the member in charge of the particular province in question. In matters of great importance the Working Committee is consulted. The supreme question of office acceptance was decided not by the Parliamentary parties in the provinces, but by the Working Committee. If it had been left to the provincial democracies it was known that some provinces would have accepted office without imposing any condition. It was also known that some other provinces as U. P. were against office acceptance. But regional democracies and Parliamentary parties were not allowed to decide the momentous issue. Nobody then raised the cry of democracy in danger. After office acceptance, all the major crises in U. P. Behar and Utkal were created, if not by the initiative of the Working Committee, with their full approval and consent, previously obtained.

C. P. PRECEDENT.

Dr. Khare himself recognised this control of the Working Committee and worked under it. When some time back 4 ministers put their resignations in his hand, he did not accept the resignations but put them before the Working Committee. The Working Committee advised the calling of the Party meeting at Pachmarhi. The notice for the meeting was issued from Bombay under the direction of the Working Committee. The terms of the compromise that was effected were not kept before the party meeting. They were known only to the Ministers, the Presidents of the 3 P. C. Cs constituting C. P. and the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. Dr. Khare did not raise any protest nor did he think all this was against the principles of democracy or against his authority as the leader of the Party and the head of the Cabinet. Then from time to time he was requested by Shri Vallabhbhai to give effect to this compromise. He replied to the letters and promised to comply and to take no precipitate action and to keep the Chairman posted with further developments.

After his resignation, he was summoned by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. He appeared before the Committee on the 22nd July. He admitted that he had committed a grave error of judgment in resigning and forming a new Cabinet without reference to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. He was directed to resign along with his new Cabinet. He carried out the wishes of the superior authorities. Next day he was called by the Working Committee. He consented to resign from the leadership of the Party and to call the meeting of the Party to consider his resignation and elect to the vacancy so created. It was also decided by the Working Committee that the Party meeting be presided over not by the out-going leader but by the Congress President. All throughout Dr. Khare rightly accepted the guidance and control of the Working Committee. None of these many acts, done through him, though he could not have been a happy agent, constituted in his eyes any breach of democratic principles and procedure. No voice was raised.

The rest of what the Working Committee did, that is, their resolution about Dr. Khare's conduct was the natural corrollary of the position he had accepted and worked up to. And what did the Working Committee do? They did not disqualify him as they well might have. They merely recorded their opinion about his conduct. Permission was sought in the Party meeting to propose his name. This permission was given. It was however wisely not exercised. Had the Congress been really a fascist organisation, we leave it to the readers' imagination to find out what the fate of Dr. Khare would have been.

All this was done by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee in the undoubted exercise of their executive authority. It is however open to any member of the A. I. C. C. or to any primary member of the Congress, through a member of the A. I. C. C. to question any or all the actions of the Working Committee done in this connection. But till such a question is raised and decided upon by the A. I. C. C. the will of the Working Committee in its executive capacity, is the supreme will of the Congress democracy. However supreme may be the Working Committee they have no power to alter the constitution. That is a legislative function. They cannot also go behind any of the resolutions of the Congress or of the A. I. C. C. That too is a kind of legislative function. The Working Committee have, however, the right to interpret the constitution and the resolutions. This right of interpretation belongs to all the democratically constituted executives. On this too there is an ultimate check. The question may be raised in the A. I. C. C. and even brought before the open session. The interpretation given there then holds the field. The executive has to accept it or quit.

In the second part of the statement (to be published later) Mr. Kripalani discusses joint responsibility, the Governor's role and Dr. Khare's actions).

BROADCASTING IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 1)

that 65 lakhs had been spent on the Department and it had been expanding rapidly; and he was only anxious to see that the history of another Department in Bombay, namely, the Development Department, which also expanded at an equally rapid pace and then involved the Presidency in crores of loss, was not repeated. Sir Thomas Stewart, then Member-in-Charge of Communications, admitted last session that the Department was not perfect. The speaker referred to some of the defects such as were observed in accounting and in the purchase made for the Department and said that an enquiry should be held.

INEFFICIENCY OF DEPT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi gave instances of what he described as inefficiency of the department evidenced in the despatch to him of letters and telegrams in connection with a talk that he was asked to give. But what he deplored was not these faults but the Department's unwillingness to be efficient. (Laughter). He strongly criticised the employment of foreign experts on the ground that their experience would be lost when they went back. Instead, the Government should have had the forethought before the Department was started to send out Indians abroad to acquire experience in radio.

Sir Yamin Khan referred to the popularity of the Department which he said was evident from figures of imports of Radio goods. He doubted the utility of a Committee of laymen to advise on technical and scientific matters.

Mr. Kailash Beharilal refuted the suggestion that communal bias lay behind the resolution.

ZIAUDDIN'S SUGGESTIONS

Sir Ziauddin opposing the resolution declared that a Committee on the lines suggested would be useless but he asked the Government to consider a few suggestions he had to offer. He stated that an instrument which cost at Bombay ex-duty, only Rs. 58 was listed in Delhi at Rs. 300. He had heard it said that dealers usually made a profit of 25 per cent. He, therefore, wanted adequate control over prices and profits. He also requested reduction of custom duties on radio goods and asked that the Radio should be used for educational rather than for entertainment purposes.

CLOW'S REPLY

In response to the suggestion from the Opposition benches that a Government member should speak at this stage. Mr. Clow, Communication member, replied to the points so far raised. He said, if he thought that a committee would be able to establish radio manufacturing industry in the country he would have favoured its appointment. But the manufacture of sets could not be established in the country for the reason that there was no adequate market and a market could not be created by a duty however high.

CHARGES REFUTED

Mr. Clow vigorously refuted the charges of favouritism and nepotism in appointments to the Department and declared, there was no truth in the statement that one family monopolised a large number of posts. Nor was there any justification for the impression that the Department resorted to "hiring and firing".

So far from dismissals being two a day, as had been suggested, there had only been two dismissals in the last three years; and he in fact thought that the "canker of security" was reaching the department.

SMALL EXPENDITURE

After describing the rapid expansion of the department Mr. Clow said it had been achieved at a very small expenditure and explained that the whole of the capital expenditure as well as the recurring expenditure did not exceed the total of the income derived from Customs duty and from listeners. He once again stressed the inopportunenes of an exploratory, peripatetic Committee burrowing into details of each appointment and digging up foundations now when three storeys of the structure had been built.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena asked what was there wrong in asking for a committee of enquiry? Three similar committees had hitherto sat in England and committees had also enquired into Broadcasting in the Dominions. The object, he emphasised, was not to enquire into appointments or other small matters but into much larger question such as was referred to in the speech of the late Lord Hutherford at the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress, namely, fundamental research in Radio. Broadcasting was not merely an instrument of amusement but a tremendous agency for the spread of enlightenment and of administration and general advance. He strongly criticised the Research Department personnel and said that better men were not appointed because the Controller was afraid of scientists. He also referred to the shortcomings of other members of the staff and the rapid promotions they had been getting.

Mr. Asaf Ali vehemently asserted that the Department which, after seven years had only 150,000 listeners was not at all a popular one. He claimed to be a friend of the Department and urged that a committee of enquiry should be accepted now in view of the reports which might or might not be correct. If Government hesitated now, he warned them to remember that Broadcasting though a Central Department, might any day become a Provincial Department under the Act and the Provinces might start demanding separate departments of their own. Moreover, Communications would be under a popular Minister under Federation and he might order an enquiry if the public wanted it.

CONTROLLER QUOTED

Mr. Asaf Ali quoted the Controller's words in an interview to the effect that Broadcasting in India had fallen into a vicious circle and that the time had come for control to be transferred from Government to an independent body. If that was the view of the Controller, then the matter required an enquiry. What the speaker urged was that the opportunity should be taken to put the Department right with the public.

MANGAL SINGH'S REPLY

Sardar Mangal Singh replying to the debate disclaimed any intention of introducing a communal tinge in the debate. When he referred to certain officers of the Department, he did so with the object of establishing a 'prima facie" case for an enquiry. Nor was there anything communal in the agitation in the country in which Muslims as well as Hindus were taking part. The object was to secure the sound working of the Department, no matter who were the officers and to what community they belonged.

MISCONCEPTION

Mr. Clow in a second reply to the debate said, he did not suppose that either this resolution or its supporters were actuated by communal motives. It was a matter which interested all communities. One of the speakers had said that the Committee was wanted to refute allegations. He did not maintain that this Department claimed perfection but these allegations to which reference had been made were based on a misconception of the facts and a committee to enquire into such allegations was unnecessary.

As regards Mr. Asaf Ali's observations that the Department would soon come under a responsible Federal Minister, Mr. Clow said he was not afraid of it. If a Federal Minister in the circumstances that might exist later favoured an enquiry, he had a right to order one. But at present, he (Mr. Clow) did not believe that the time for an enquiry had come.

The resolution was put to the vote and rejected without a division.—A.P.

A SHORT STORY

VAGUE GOAL

(BY STANLEY CORDELL).

It was Mrs. Bertha Ogden's petty, narrow-mindedness that fanned into flame the smoldering spark of desire in Nathan. Mrs. Ogden, with three other buxom towns ladies, were serving as chaperon at the fortnightly dance in Odd Fellows Hall. Disapproval masked her face when Johnny Nelson tried to show a group of friends how to truck.

"Outrageous" Mrs. Ogden declared emphatically. "I'll put a stop to that kind of business at once." And she did. Which settled things in Nathan's mind once and for all.

He told Cora Payson about his decision after the dance. They were standing at her front gate. There was no moon; a million stars winked at them, and distant, familiar noises were faintly audible. Maple leaves rustled in the tree that shaded the house. The midnight train whistled far up the tracks. A whippoorwill called in the woods behind Cora's father's farm.

"I'm going to-morrow," Nathan stated grimly. "I'll get along somehow. I want to see what the world is like outside."

"But, Nathan, have you thought of everything? Your future here is so sure and safe. Your father expects you to run his farm, and then——".

"I know," he interrupted "It looks like I'm a fool. I've everything and I'm leaving it for nothing. And—" He took her hands —"and there's you—us." She looked up at him, but he went on swiftly, almost defiantly. "I've got to go! I've always wanted to. I'll never be satisfied till I do. Please try and understand, Cora.

"I do, Nathan. I understand. I want you to go."

Nathan remembered that night. It came back to him a thousand times—the wind in the maples, the whippoorwill, the distant whistle of the train. It brought a lump into his throat. It made him yearn to go home. But he couldn't do that. His pride wouldn't let him, even though there were times when he was hungry, and he had to sleep in the park.

He sought work for weeks. He barely scraped by, doing any sort of odd job that came along. It was hard. He was fitted for nothing besides farming. His sunburned face and calloused hands betrayed him, made him self-conscious. He knew that people were amused. He knew that they laughed at him, made him the butt of jokes. They weren't friendly, nor were they hostile. Mostly they were indifferent, interested only in themselves, in what they wanted and their chances of getting it. He discovered they lacked in scruples; they'd go to almost any extreme to attain an end. He discovered that he'd have to be that way if he wanted to succeed.

Gradually the callousness left his hands. He became more and more to look like a city man. He acquired a certain amount of confidence, of assurance.

There came a time when Nathan secured work. A clerk in a wholesale house. He worked hard. He was advanced with a series of small wages. A new life opened up to him. He was able to dress better, to afford a few luxuries, to expose himself to the city life he had always dreamed about.

After the first year he went ahead faster. He made new friends and enjoyed their respect. They invited him to their homes. And always he applied himself to his work, grimly, doggedly, as though he had a goal to reach and would not yield until he had reached that goal.

It was a vague goal. Even Nathan could not identify it. At first he believed it was success in his work, but when this success came there was an emptiness, an incompleteness about it that he could not explain.

That spring, two years and a half after his departure, Nathan went back to Fairview. He drove there in his own car. He wore smart clothes. There was money in his pocket.

It was good to be there. It was good to meet old friends and see the respect in their eyes. It was, he thought, the fulfilment of a dream, of an ambition.

He saw Cora the second night after his arrival. She was the same; perhaps prettier, more healthy and fresh looking than he had remembered. He had pictured this meeting, was surprised at the quickening of his pulse, at the relief that surged through his system when she told him she wasn't married, nor engaged.

That night Nathan talked with his father. Mr. Burt had aged. He was glad Nathan was back. Now he could retire, confident that the farm would be in good hands, the proper hands.

Nathan stared at him. "You mean you still want me to take over?"

"Why, son, you're our only child. Who else would I look to?"

Nathan ran a tongue along his lips. The casual acceptance of a situation he had doged, run away from two and one-half years ago startled him. But more than that, the fact that his folks took it for granted he was home for good was a blow.

He went off to bed without replying. The next day he called on Cora. She listened gravely while he told her what his father had said, and what was in his mind.

"Why, Nathan, of course. It's what I expected." She looked at him intently. "You don't want to go back?"

He shook his head and smiled. "It's better here, dreaming about what's beyond the horizon, than experiencing it. I belong here. I'm going to stay."

Cora took his hand and patted it. Poor Nathan. He needed her. He needed some one to keep him reminded of what he wanted.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Wasn't Crazy About the Idea in the First Place **By BUD FISHER**

MY WIFE SAID IF I EVER SET FOOT INSIDE HER DOOR AGAIN SHE'LL KILL ME!
MUTT, I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY YOU PUT UP WITH IT! I WOULDN'T LET HER GET AWAY WITH THAT!
WHY DON'T YOU STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS? GO IN THERE AND SHOW HER WHO'S BOSS, GO ON!
OH, GO ON, MUTT! WHAT'RE YOU, MAN OR MOUSE?
MOUSE!
7-15

OR READERS' VIEWS

The C. P.ffair

To The Editor of ie Chronicle".

Sir,—It is pity t so much attention has been i both in the press and on theitform to the personal squabbleween the rival groups in thecent ministerial crisis in C. P.d so little attention to the constitutional questions involved Such discussion as there has h of the constitutional aspect ne crisis has however been inaqate for issues of such interest i importance.

Dr. Khare and friends, both in C. P. and in thMaharashtra, profess to be shocl at what they consider a flouting f the established conventions f the British constitution. Bef considering their claim on itserits, it is however, as well remind ourselves that Britishmocracy, in so far as it existt all in any real sense, is none only type of democracy knowto this world, that it is continuachanging and that there is notg sacrosanct about it. Our terian surely should be not wher we faithfully imitate the itish constitution, as far as y know it, but whether the convions we establish in our count are suited to its special conditi. Constitutional conventions aso inextricably bound up witholitical conditions that, referrito the Reform Act of 1832, Jengs (Ivor Jennings: Cabinet Grnment, 1936) is constraineo say, 'So far as the older prdents depend upon the unreford constitutional system, they worthless..... Precedents in shc are not conclusive.....it is ressary to justify a constitutiol convention not merely by prdents but also by reason.' The are, in this connection, at le three important respects in hich our conditions are radica different from those of England. 1. We are still under a foreign mination from which we are trg to free ourselves: 2. We havd provinces autonomous in a lge sphere of Government; and. We have to recreate the tradon of self-government. I woi suggest that view of these difences the desirability of centrsed control is at least arguable When all this is admitted, hower, we shall do well to study thBritish Constitution, and I wou even say that the presumptionhould be in its favour, for it h after all preserved freedom id stability better than, I thinlany other form of government i our times. Such defects as therere in its working are more dueo the economic structure of theountry than to its political mainery.

But what arene conventions of the British Cotitution that the Working Commtee is alleged to have flouted? Te gravaman of the charge is I thin that the Working Committee hasiestroyed collective responsibily by taking the final decision c the ministerial crisis out of theands of the Congress party in ne legislature and by usurping th function to itself. But who really estroyed collective responsibility? appears from the facts that haveso far appeared in the Press thatafter Messrs. Shukla, Misra andMehta had refused on July 20th t give the Premier the assurance hat they would resign if he shoul do so, Dr. Khare without furthe informing, muchless consultingthem, tendered his resignation on he same day along with those of Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh to te Governor. Messrs Shukla, Misra and Mehta are charged with disregarding the the well-know convention that when the Prelier resign his colleagues shoulc also tender their resignations. The Constitutional Crisis of 1931 n England has certain interestin analogies with the recent crisis h C. P. Mr. MacDonald also tenered his resignation along with tlose of some of his colleagues without taking his cabinet into coridence. 'A decision to resign or o dissolve, Prof. Laski (Harold J. Laski: The crisis in constitutin, 1932) wrote at the time, "ought at the least to be a cabinet decsion if collective responsibility is to be real and if the party is to be reasonably safeguarded aganst the possible errors of its leader". Is there any reason why we should in this case slavishly imitate a British convention when both reason and progressive constitutional writers in Great Britain refuse to accept it?

It is now abundantly clear that collective responsibility had long ceased to exist in the C P. Cabinet and therefore it is absurd to charge their Working Committee with having destroyed something which was not there.

The action of the Governor in the recent crisis has also come in for criticism. I hope to be forgiven if I again quote from Jennings, for it is so apt in this case: "It would be unconstitutional for the King to agree with the Prime Minister for the dissolution of the Government in order to allow the Prime Minister to over-ride his colleagues'. "We need not always assume motives; but motives are commonly mixed; Jennings adds in another connection. Referring to the part played by the King in the Constitutional Crisis of 1931, which is comparable to that of the Governor in the recent crisis, Mr. Leonard Woolf said, the precedent might be developed so that the Crown could be used to break down the democratic system of party government and to introduce, under the disguises so inevitable in Great Britain, a system not materially different from that of a dictatorship.'

The Working Committee nas also been critised for preventing Dr. Khare from standing for the leadership of the party in the Assembly. After a similiar betrayal the National Executive of the Labour Party expelled all its members who were associated with the new MacDonald administration Is the Working Committee to be blamed for having adopted a less drastic course?

Dr. Khare is not ashamed, according to his interview published in the "Times" of Friday the 5th instant, that he sent a man to watch the movements of his colleague, Mr. Shukla. The ex-Premier, who professes to be fighting for democracy, could not have paid a greater tribute to dictatorships than by this open admission of his use of the methods of the C.I.D. in public life. His attempts now to stir up trouble in Poona and other parts of the Maharashtra are reminiscent of ancient Indian chiefs who fled from their country to seek help from outside—one of the failings of our character which, no doubt partly explains our present position.—Yours, etc.,

SUHRID A. SARABHAI.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 9.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I congratulate you on the right interpretation and the right lead that you have given to the people in regard to the rights and wrongs of what is now known by the unsavoury title of "the Khare Episode". So much dust is being raised, by all and sundry who were never real friends of the Congress, under the guise of serving democracy, on promiscuous platforms that I am really painfully surprised that Dr. Khare, being as he claims to be, a loyal veteran and a seasoned Congressman, feels comfortable in his new surroundings. It is well-known that painful disillusionment, like acute sharp physical pain, dulls one's sensitiveness and mental acuity and well-balanced cerebration comes to a standstill, resulting in acts and behaviour for which one may have reason to be sorry later on, but of which one is at the moment absolutely unconscious. That is the only charitable explanation, I can find for myself, for Dr. Khare's 'Goings On'.

Dr. Khare claims to be a veteran Congressman of twenty years' standing and he also claims that he is a disciplinarian. Then why does he rush about in acute agony to Kelkars, Moonjes, Jamnadass, Ambedkars and Tairsees, etc., for solace? Why does he distrust all his old tried comrades in the Congress, and avoid them? Has he lost all faith in his comrades and in himself that he must run about looking for justice away from his own crowd? Or is he convinced that the fate he has met with, though most unpalatable, cannot be reversed through the rank and file of Congressmen and the only avenue left open to him is the anti-Congress groups? I most sincerely trust that before he irreparably maims himself in his wild stampede, he takes control over himself and sits down and thinks calmly, if what he is now doing is befitting a staunch Congressman. There is no question that he has served the Congress well and there is in my mind little doubt that he will continue to serve the Congress in spite of what has happened recently. But that decision he can take only when he regains control of his real self. In the meantime, I must advise him to take what has come to him as a disciplined soldier. If he feels, and he has clearly shown by his statements and actions, that he does feel, that injustice has been done to him by the Parliamentary and the Working Committees and that Mahatma Gandhi has supported and endorsed that injustice, and if he still feels that in order to vindicate his honour, he must do all that lies within his power, then for a loyal Congressman, the only course open is to appeal to the All-India Congress Committee for reviewing his case. I must say frankly that it is most reprehensible on the part of a once trusted Congressman, who has been declared by his own colleagues to be unworthy of holding positions of responsibility in the Congress organisation, to run up to all well-known anti-Congress people and parties for abusing the Congress. People might use under stress of emotion and righteous indignation, strong but descriptive words for such an act, and there are quite apt words to apply, but I would only say to Dr. Khare, as one Congressman to another, that "in our organisation and in our society such a thing is simply not done. I recognise that you have a grievance. I also recognise that there is a lot of sympathy for you and let me assure you, you had quite a lot from me in the beginning, though I would be not frank if I did not tell you that you have forfeited most of it by your subsequent rampage. Why in the name of goodness did you not leave your case in the hands of your Congress friends? They are not and could not possibly be, all of them, your enemies determined to ruin you. They would have most certainly moved in the matter and the A. I. C. C. would certainly have reviewed your case in all fairness and justice would most certainly have been done to you. Let me assure you, you alone are the master and architect of the resolution of the Working Committee you have earned by your peculiarly ununderstandable behaviour and you alone have taken immense pains to make your case still worse, so much so, that it becomes now very difficult for your well-wishers to endorse your various acts. Even now, if you will only listen and be circumspect and wise and, above all, be a well-disciplined soldier of the Congress, I am convinced justice will come knocking at your door. And knowing as you do Mahatmaji, how can you think that he will be a party to do injustice to you? He is the first man who will recommend exoneration even for a grossly-fallen comrade in the Congress on further services rendered and I have no misgivings in my mind, that those who have not erred will not be exonerated in the end." That is what I would like to say to Dr. Khare, and I trust that he reads these lines in patience and takes them in good part. I feel most keenly on this issue. He is a colleague and a Congressman who has served Congress. He may have erred, but he could never be a traitor. The Congress wants all the workers that it can get and it cannot afford to loose even one single tried and tested Congressman, much less Dr. Khare and men of his mettle. Men of spirit are known to err, and sometimes hopelessly. They mean well but they sometimes do succeed in making a glorious mess of things. I am myself a hot-tempered man, a fact which is fairly well-known and let me assure my readers, I myself know it only too well. I always mean well, and whenever I appear in public, I go prepared and determined to keep cool and maintain control over my feelings and emotions, and yet, I must frankly admit, even on public platforms, I sometimes do create a contretemp and an unexpected furore. I almost feel that Dr. Khare perhaps is my twin in temper and, therefore, my understanding sympathy goes out to him all the more. If even now he yields to his calmer self, he would go up and not down in the estimation of all Congressmen. Let him not delude himself by the plaudits he gets from various quarters. It is no honour to get credit from Anglo-India and from anti-Congress elements. It is a positive dishonour for an honest Congressman to be praised by such quarters and Dr. Khare would do well to think and think and size up the qualifications of the company he has been lately keeping. The Liberals and others whether some party-leaders, independents, democrats or newspapermen, they all have found in him a good excuse, and are not slow in attacking the Congress by making use of the opportunity afforded by Dr. Khare. I would ask Dr. Khare how he can enjoy being "a handle to their axe" to hack away at the Congress, of course under the clever guise of attacking the Fascist Congress High Command, including Mahatma Gandhi in the sacred name of the defence of democracy. Every body understands their sort of democracy. Where were they when the Congressmen were serving the motherland in defence of democracy and freedom? It is a thousand pities that Dr. Khare cannot see through the tactics of these clever people.

Passions are being inflamed. A section of the Press has already grasped the opportunity to carry on a raging propaganda as it had done before in another case, to create a stir and attack the individual members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the members of the so-styled Fascist High Command in the Congress Working Committee. This is a barefaced attempt at misleading the honest simple man-in-the-street and it is very necessary, nay imperative, that the average Congressman should raise his strong and righteous protest against the unfairness of it all. The individuals are not sacrosanct, and could be attacked with propriety when such attacks are merited. But when the attackers are in the wrong and appear to be almost premeditatedly perverse, such attempt on their part should not be tolerated by the reading public. We do not want anybody's personal and perennial grievances palmed off to us in the name of violence to democracy. "Give us the facts and fair interpretation and honest guidance and we shall thank. Do not, please compel us to suspect you of prejudice, and partisanship," The man-in-the-street wishes that there shall be fair-play and a fair field for all, and with that object in view I give my reactions to the facts of the case, as seen by me:—

Dr. Khare and his partisans complain that injustice has been done to him, without any inquiry, and in indecent haste out of no principle or policy, simply to satisfy the lust for power of the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee, and they have hounded Dr. Khare out of Premiership by machinations.

But I ask in all fairness: Where are the facts depending on which they can assert that the two Committees acted so perversely? Everybody knows that before the office acceptance programme was decided upon the Working Committee, which is formed according to the elective constitution of the Congress, passed a resolution in March 1937, enjoining on the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, "to be in close and constant touch with the work of the Congress Parties in all the Legislatures in the Provinces, to advise them in all their activities and to take necessary action in case of an emergency." Please carefully note the language and particularly the last sentence. The Parliamentary Sub-Committee was the properly-constituted body to "advise and to take action in an emergency," and to suggest that the Committee interfered in a wrong interpretation. The Parliamentary Sub-Committee was doing its duty and bare duty at that, towards the Working Committee when it placed the Khare case before that body and the Working Committee consisting of the trusted leaders of the Congress, was the competent supreme executive authority to come to a considered decision in the best interests of the country. Thus it is clear that constitutional propriety is not violated as regards competency of each Committee.

Let us now consider the question of indecent haste and absence of inquiry: The events that took place bewteen 20th and 23rd July, constituted the Khare episode, which was the subject for consideration. Dr. Khare and the other Ministers and also the Presidents of the three Provincial Congress Committees were summoned before the President and some other members of the Working Committee in the first place and, again, on succeeding days before the full Working Committee and they had ample time and opportunities to present their individual cases and give their explanations and even then the Working Committee did not take any decision, but Dr. Khare had voluntarily availed himself of the guidance of Mahatmaji and only when he did not change his attitude, that the Working Committee was compelled to pass the particular Resolution. Dr. Khare had the option to offer what amounted to voluntary resignation, which I am sure was a respectable method in the circumstances, and to stand down from leadership for some time, but he chose not to avail himself of it. Knowing what the view was of every one who counts in the Congress by constitution, he should have considered a hundred times before refusing that offer and defying the Working Committee in his last letter the tone and content of which was taken exception to even by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President, who even his worst enemies cannot say was either a party to the machinations or alternatively was not strong enough to resist indecent pressure And it is both futile and peurile to expect the public that all the members of the Working Committee were swayed by sinful lust for power and were so perverse that they all unanimously came to a dishonourable decision, to ruin Dr. Khare out of spite. To suggest that would only argue the poverty of the mental and ethical make-up of the person who dreams of and makes the charge. The average man-in-the-street takes his opinion ready-made from the paper he reads, and if a wrong interpretation or a wrong lead is given, that paper is doing no service to the country. The average reader is neither trained to analyse news and views for himself, nor has he the means nor the time nor the mental equipment in many cases to weigh all the arguments for himself, and he expects that the editors of papers will do their duty by him, by a fair and unbiased presentation of all the facts and to give the right lead. Propagandist presentation of facts and views and palpable partisanship expose papers to a suspicion of unfairness, and to that extent their appeal to the public will lessen and their usefulness in the national cause decreases. I may admit frankly that I do not go for my news or views to Anglo-India. My Indian papers are more than sufficient, nay, really what I want of them, for national purposes as I see them. And even among these latter, I cannot stand some of them, because of their obvious "permanent attitudes". People of my way of thinking can stand a lot of vigorous and independent criticism of any question and any quarter, provided—and so long as—there is fairness and national outlook, but they don't and won't stand 'stunts and nauseam.' I at least do not choose to pay my money and be upset in the bargain. Though the loss is mine, I simply avoid such reading matter, bereft as it is of fairness, but in passing I feel tempted to remark that it does more harm than good to the causes which they espouse.

My remedy for Dr. Khare's malady would be:—

(1) He should take control of himself psychologically.
(2) His friends should induce members of the All-India Congress Committee to send a requisition to the Working Committee, to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. at an early date to consider the Dr. Khare episode in all its bearings.

Dr. Khare has earned, by his services, rendered upto his last acts, Congress gratitude and still deserves well of the Congress.

(3) The decision of the A.I.C.C. should be binding on Dr. Khare and his friends, as it would be binding on the Congress Working Committee and all other Congressmen.
(4) All pertinent or other propaganda should cease now and no propaganda should be restarted afterwards.
(5) Dr. Khare should commence serving the Congress in C.P. with double zeal, to prove that he is a genuine sincere Congressman and a disciplinarian. He may at the same time treat maladies and sing melodies instead of hymns of hate.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Bombay, Aug. 9.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

A Coimbatorc Protest

D. S. M. NAIDU protests against the violent propaganda and class strife that has been started by certain labour leaders and associations in Coimbatore.

"Motorists And Motor Vehicles Bill"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The headline "Motorists oppose Motor Vehicles Bill" in column five of the last page of your issue dated Tuesday, August 9th may mislead some readers. The text makes it quite clear that those opposing the Motor Vehicles Bill are commercial vehicle owners—owners of lorries, buses, and other forms of transport plying for hire. The term motorist is generally understood to refer to the owner of a private motor-car. —Yours, etc.

SECRETARY.
W.I.A.A.

A NATURAL MEDICINE FOR INFLUENZA

Whilst paying a just tribute to the utility of the products of 'synthesis' which have found their way into the modern pharmacopoeia, we must nevertheless admit that the remedies prepared by Nature in her sun-lit laboratory and thence entrusted to man are better adapted to the human system than all those made by the chemist.

We are therefore not surprised to learn that for some time past a natural product like quinine has been more and more used in the battle with influenza. If taken in a suitable form and in the proper quantity, this medicine is quite the best to use as a preventive. Quinine, when taken in daily doses of 3 grains, combines all the advantages that should be found in a popular active medicine: it is free from any harmful after-effects and can be taken by anyone without a doctor's prescription. Moreover, this medicine is quite inexpensive.

The preventive action exercised by quinine against influenza is confirmed by the extensive research work of distinguished physicians, and many articles have been devoted to this question in the best known medical journals. The property of quinine as a protection against fever has meant that for many years this product has been indispensable especially in cases of tropical fevers (malaria). In fact, this medicine plays an essential part in the struggle against the agents of this malady. Quinine acts almost in the same way for influenza as it does for malaria: it stimulates the defensive forces of the system.

Quinine is a natural product for which there is no substitute and it ought to be better known to all classes of society, for it enables nations to prevent immense losses both in strength and in wealth.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND :

Stockists :— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miadi Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

World of Wireless

At The Bombay Station

Tatnis Appeals To Jayakar—Sanjivani Marathe's Poems—Let Us Have Talks For All Patriots' Anniversaries—Ban On 'Vande Mataram'?

By Brahmagiri

When I suggested last time a talk on Tilak at the Bombay Broadcasting Station, I did not speak for myself; I spoke for quite a number of people. A newspaper writer always speaks for the public, that is, such section of the public as belongs to his way of thinking. Quite a number of inquiries were made with me on July 31 and August 1 whether my suggestion was acted upon and if there was going to be any talk before the mike at the Radio Station and if so by whom. I share the feeling of disappointment of my correspondents although I can very well imagine that sudden changes in a fixed programme cannot be made. What one cannot resist asking still is: Would the addition of a talk on Lokmanya Tilak have upset the programme very much, beyond repair? Let me drop a curtain on this with another suggestion. Will the Bombay Station arrange talks on all our prominent patriots and publicists who are no more with us on their anniversaries?

Appeal To Jayakar

The second talk by Mr. R. K. Tatnis in his series of Indian celebrities known to him was on Dr. Justice Jayakar. Mr. Tatnis narrated several incidents of public importance in connection with which he came in contact with him. It was a fairly intimate picture that he drew of this much-esteemed publicist of Western India. There was a touch of originality in Mr. Tatnis's radio appeal to Mr. Jayakar to chuck up his Federal Judgship and come down to the politics of this province, because according to Mr. Tatnis, Maharashtra is very much in need of a man of his stamp to rally all Maharashtra round his banner and to enthuse it take its proper place in Federal India. It is rather a tall order on Jayakar or for that matter on any one. Because few people in Maharashtra are in sympathy with this sectarian sentiment. At any rate among the young there is none.

Indian Musical Programmes

Khan Saheb Vahid Khan, Gururao Deshpande, Mrs. Narvekar, Panditrao Nagarkar and Vasant Amrit, Kumar Gandharva and Mrs. Gangubai (Gandhari) Hangal gave their musical performances during the last few days. There is not an artiste who cannot fascinate his listeners when he is singing Malakaunsa. Vahid Khan did his best for about an hour but the note of fascination was absent in his effort. Gangubai's Bageshri and Bahar were best "Chandrika Hi Janu," the Marathi song from the play Manapamana by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar which has been sung by so many in their various styles was sung once again by Gururao Deshpande, to the satisfaction, I hope, of all his listeners. Kumar Gandharva was a success as usual. But in the midst of all this sea of professional, cultivated music, many listeners prefer to give the first place to Miss Sanjivani Marathe daughter of Mr. G. S. Marathe, actuary for her two songs "Bala Karin Jhonpala" and "Tun Hasa Sakhya Mazya" Miss Sanjivani is herself a poetess, having many lyrics, sad sonnets and other poems to her credit. Her frequent appearance on the set will surely be appreciated by Marathi knowing listeners.

A Regrettable Incident

It is reported that Mr. Krishnarao Phulambrikar who sang the other night while he was about to conclude his programme and had scarcely uttered the first two letters of the song "Vande Mataram," when he was abruptly asked to close, even when he had a few minutes on hand. The Broadcasting Office and the Director of programmes owe an explanation to the public and until it is forthcoming I refrain from any further comment.

Leela Chitnis, featuring in the radio play 'Raghu' to-night.

HARIN'S "RAGHU" ON RADIO TO-NIGHT

All-India Radio, Bombay, announces that to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. a Marathi sketch entitled: "Raghu" will be broadcast

This is an adaptation of Harindranath Chattopadhyay's well-known play: "The Parrot."

The film-star Leela Chitnis will feature in the leading role and the play will be directed by Harin himself.

Background music is in the hands of the music director of A I R, Mr. Dinker Rao Amembal. Listeners will do well to switch on, in order not to miss this.

PILOT RADIO

President Completes 30 Years Of Activity

On Sunday, June 26, Mr. I. Goldberg, President of the Pilot Radio Corporation of New York, celebrated thirty years of activity in the radio wireless field. He had as guests at his farm five hundred radio dealers and their families, who celebrated the occasion with a radio birthday garden party.

Pilot Radio would like its friends the world over to know something of the background of this anniversary and, therefore, a word regarding Mr. Goldberg's activity during the past 30 years would seem appropriate.

In 1908, in conjunction with Hugo Gernsback, now publisher and editor of the "Radio Craft" and "Short Wave and Television", he started the manufacture of wireless apparatus which was sold to all the experimenters of that time. He manufactured variable slide condensers, tuning coils, electrolytic detectors, coherers and many other instruments then used for code work. These parts were then sold through large electrical firms and by mail order all over the world.

In 1921, Pilot Radio began the manufacture of radio parts for experimenters. Pilot Radio became the world's largest parts manufacturer and supplied parts sufficient to make millions of the sets which were then being built by experimenters throughout the world and by set manufacturers.

In 1925, Pilot Radio began the manufacture of the first of series of short-wave sets to be sold to the experimenter and the general consumer. This was the beginning of short-wave radio sets offered to the public. The Pilot Wasp was the first of the family; the Super-Wasp, the Dragon and the Super-Dragon followed in order.

In 1928, the Pilot Radio Plane, in conjunction with the United States Government, helped to develop blind flying. Also in 1928, the Pilot Radio Plane made the first flight to Bermuda from the United States. It was fully fitted out with Pilot Radio equipment and kept in contact with the home office at all times. It landed forty miles before reaching Bermuda in the evening and was the first and only plane over to remain on the ocean overnight and pick up and fly to its destination in the morning.

It was in 1928, too, Pilot Radio received one of the first three transmitting experimental licences for transmitting Television pictures. That year Pilot was the first to give an actual Radio Television demonstration at New York University before 500 radio engineers from all over the world. The transmitter was located in New Jersey and the subjects were televised there and transmitted to New York. Since then, Pilot has made tremendous strides in all-wave radio, never resting on its pioneering laurels. It has continued its development work and is constantly ahead of the field in all-wave radio circuit design.

Radio In Turkish Trains

In order of the Ministry of Public Works all trains of the Turkish State Railways are to be equipped with wireless.

Talks On Central Europe

In 'Background to Central Europe,' a new series of six weekly talks from Daventry, a picture will be given of the historical and geographical background of some of the smaller European countries that are very much in the news to-day.

The first talks on Hungary, will be given during the week beginning August 14, by Lady Muir, wife of Sir Kay Muir, Bt., and daughter of M. Dimitri Stancioff, late Bulgarian Minister in London. Lady Muir will also give the talks on Bulgaria and Greece.

Talks on Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania will be given by Professor R. W. Seton-Watson, Masaryk Professor of Central European History in the University of London.

TRAINING FACILITIES FOR TEACHERS

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting held on August 4 in the Vanita Vidyalaya Hall, Belgaum, the Belgaum Teachers Association unanimously decided to request the Government of Bombay to transfer the proposed Secondary Training College at Poona to a suitable place in Karnatak with a view to give facilities to Kannada knowing graduates to get themselves trained to teach in their own mother-tongue. Mr. K G. Warty of Gokak was also present at the meeting.

It was pointed out that the S T. College at Bombay caters for Marathi and Gujarati graduates, the Teachers College at Kolhapur caters for Marathi graduates and the College at Baroda will cater for Gujarati graduates while there is no college to cater for Kannad graduates. The need of such a college was keenly felt for a long time.

Now that the Government contemplate to start a training college, they should be induced to start it for the Karnatak graduates who feel the want more than Marathi graduates do.

It was also pointed out that if the proposed college is located in Belgaum it would be possible to admit graduates with Kannad as well as Marathi as their mother-tongue Resolutions to that effect were passed by the Association.

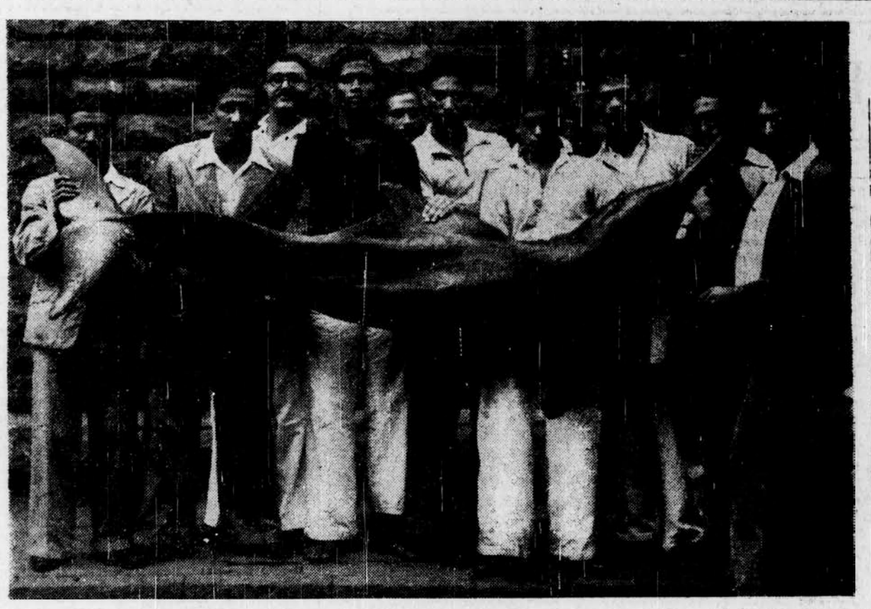
It was also decided in the meantime to send a deputation to wait upon the Hon. Mr. Latthe to place the propositions before him and secure his sympathy in the matter.

DEPUTATION TO MINISTER.

Taking advantage of the stay at Belgaum of the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Association arranged a deputation to wait upon him and place before him the suggestion on Sunday last. The deputation was led by Mr. Bidikar the President of the Association. Rev. E C Reddy, the Principal of the Beynon Smith High School, and Mr. K. G. Warty of Gokak High School were among the members of the deputation. Mr. Latthe gave a patient hearing to the views of the deputation and assured them that he would sympathetically consider the proposal and induce the Government also to take a sympathetic view especially because he could realise the need of a training college for teachers whose mother-tongue was Kannad.

SURAT Aug. 9

Lalit Mohan Gandhi, Advocate son of Dewan Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal Gandhi, Advocate has been appointed Government pleader and has taken over the charge of Government pleader's office.



Pupils of the physical culturist, Mr. Jehangirji Khelera, caught a huge fish weighing about 700 lbs. and measuring 8½ feet long at Ballard Pier on Monday evening in Bombay. The type is called in Bombay as 'Gudhu' and it is very ferocious and wild. A pupil narrowly saved his finger from a bite.

LIFT BAN ON S. M. PARANJAPE'S BOOKS

Belgaum Appeals To Bombay Govt.

Mr. V. A. Sawant, Miss Durga Shirgaonkar and Miss Shushila Burde, B.A., Secretaries of the Belgaum Marathi Literary Association in the course of a statement urge Bombay Government to remove the ban on the late Mr. S. M. Paranjape's books.

The Statement says:—"It will be recalled that in 1929, when Mr. S. M. Paranjape was the president of the Maharastra Literary Conference held at Belgaum, Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the present Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

"After two months the 9th anniversary of the late Mr. S. M. Paranjape will be celebrated all over Maharastra. We appeal to the Government of Bombay to lift the ban on Mr. Paranjape's books before that."

OFFICIAL LINK BETWEEN INDIA & U. S.

India Trade Commissioner Welcomed In New York

(From A Correspondent)

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

On July, 4 the anniversary of the historic American Declaration of Independence, there set foot on American soil the first official representative of the Government of India, Mr. H. S. Malik, Trade Commissioner for India to the United States of America. The significance of the occasion was fully appreciated by our compatriots in the United States of America, who felt that the appointment of the Trade Commissioner to the United States of America was recognition of India's changing status in the comity of nations.

A delegation of the newly formed India Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., consisting of Sirdar Jag Jit Singh, President, Messrs. Magan S. Dave and S. S. Sarna, Vice-Presidents, and Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, General Secretary, left the mainland at South Ferry on a United States Government Coastguard Cutter and met Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Malik and their daughter and son on the high seas at quarantine.

Sirdar Jag Jit Singh, President, extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Malik, Messrs. Singh and Dave garlanded Mr. and Mrs. Malik Indian-fashion. Mr. Malik acknowledged the welcome accorded to him by the officers of the India Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.

To the American press Mr. Malik, made the following statement: "I consider it a great honour and privilege to be sent here to represent my country in trade matters, and I welcome the opportunity it gives me to develop trade relations between our two countries. If I can get results along this line, I shall be happy man."

ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 15 DAYS

INDORE. August 9.

Mr. Hajarilal Jadia, who has gone on hunger-strike, has completed to-day the 15th day of his hunger-strike. He is reported to have lost 25 pounds of weight.

Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister, Bombay Government, who arrived here to preside over the Co-operative Shareholders' Conference, interviewed Mr. Jadia yesterday.—United Press.

This Great Shame To Asia's Spirit

CONDEMN IT BEFORE BAR OF HUMANITY

Chiang-Kai-Shek's Reply To Tagore's Message

SANTINIKETAN, Aug. 5.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, acknowledging Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's message to China, writes from Hankow:—

Respected Gurudeva Tagore,

Prof. Tan Yun Shan, on his return to China, has brought me your esteemed letter as well as the message to my people, from which we realise once again that the feeling of justice and humanity is still there in our two ancient lands. This noble message of great sympathy and warm encouragement from one whom we look upon as the representative poet philosopher of the East of this age, has put a new life in our struggle and we are not merely deeply grateful to you but feel morally elevated by your words.

The Japanese militarists have not only wantonly invaded our peaceful land. They send their soldiers to massacre the people, plunder the country and destroy centres of education and culture All these atrocious and evil deeds, which are entirely against humanity, are really the greatest insults to the spirit of the great continent of Asia, as you have so poignantly said in your message.

But all my people, civil and military, are determined with one mind to struggle and fight to the bitter end, not merely for the existence of their own nation, but also for the peace of the world. And we sincerely believe that if there is still any justice in this world, China will come to her ultimate victory.

I eagerly hope you will continue lending your noble voice to condemn before the bar of humanity this great shame to the spirit of Asia which is ever on the increase in the Far East.

With my warmest greetings and wishes for your good health.—Chiang Kai-Shek.

The letter is dated July 14, 1938. —A. P.

JIRGAH FIRED

SIMLA, August 10.

Yesterday, scouts from Dosalli, supported by troops from Bazani searched an area north of the Central Waziristan road, owing to the reported presence there of a hostile gang. Some strangers in the area were arrested and detained for investigation, says a press communique.

A Jirgah of the Wuzi Khel Wazirs has been fined Rs 1,000/- or 15 rifles as being territorially responsible for the offence of looting private lorries near Asad Khel on the 5th August. The Jirgah has been ordered to recover those who were kidnapped within one week or the fine will be doubled.—A. P.

Meharji Sorabji Dalal (36), a Carding Jobber, was working in the New City Mill on a grinding machine when his right hand was accidentally caught in it. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died this morning.

An inquest will be held on the body on Aug. 12, at the Coroner's Court.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED

Travancore State Council In Session

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 10.

Adjournment of the business of the Sri Chitra State Council, the Upper House of the Travancore Legislature was sought to be moved this morning by Mr. Padiyara Josephkunju with a view to discuss the situation created "by the assault on Mr. T. K. Mohamed Kunju, Lubba village panchayat Judge and Secretary of Shar Ful Islam Association at Kayamkulam by certain members of the Congress."

The President disallowing the motion said that all information relating to this matter was at present not available for the House and secondly the Police Commissioner had directed an enquiry into the matter.—A. P.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN NIZAM'S STATE

Mother-Tongue To Be Medium Of Instruction

HYDERABAD (Deccan) Aug. 9.

An important innovation in regard to the medium of instruction in Schools for girls in the Dominions, in the shape of imparting instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue of the students, has been introduced by the Government on the recommendation of Mr. Syed Mohamad Hussain Jaffary, the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Jaffary had opposed that High School education for girls should be imparted in their mother-tongue as this would be most convenient to the students who had very few chances at present, as compared with the facilities enjoyed by male students in this regard of acquiring familiarity with any other language outside their mother-tongue.

While accepting the point raised by the D. P. I., the Government have approved of the introduction with immediate effect of the imparting of instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue in Middle Schools for girls throughout the State. In fact, a start has already been made in this direction in all the districts where girls are being taught in Marathi, Telugu and Canarese. In all these places parallel classes in Hindustani, are also being conducted.

This innovation is linguistic rather than communal. For instance, Muslim girls whose mother-tongue is the language of the district namely, Telugu, Marathi or Canarese, will receive their education henceforth in either of these languages, and, on the other side, Hindu girls whose parents prefer them to join Hindustani classes, would be able to do so.

This change is only an extension of the plan in operation in regard to Primary Education in the State under which the local languages are used, while parallel classes in Hindustani are also held.

It is expected that this translation, so far as it affects High Schools for girls, would be completed in the next two years.

Difficulty is being encountered in obtaining adequate staffs of trained women teachers in the several languages, but it is hoped that these will be overcome at an early date:—A. P.

Overwhelming Support or Hindusta

MADI Aug. 10.

It is understoode Premier has received a nmunication from the Presiden the Aruppukotta Taluk Coiss Committee informing himat as many as 64 Congress Cnittees and 100 public meetinin the Taluk and the Ramnad trict Political Conference h supported the introduction dindustani in the schools of thresidency.—A. P.

SIX MONTH FOI LEADER

Anti-Hindi Coicts Transferred To Bary Jail

MADS, Aug. 10.

Vidwan Marai unavukkarasu one of the legs of the anti-Hindi Movert who was charged under sen 117 I.P.C. with having delivd speeches exhorting the pul to picket Hindi schools in pursuance of the anti-Hindi tation was convicted by theub-Divisional Magistrate Saidapand sentenced to six months ple imprisonment.

Twenty-eight pons sentenced to various terof imprisonment in connectiowith anti-Hindi campaign Madras city were taken todayrom Madras penitentiary to Bary Central Jail as there is nsufficient accommodation forthem in the Penitentiary.—A:

NO SATYAGHA, BUT MERE PROAGANDA

Anti-Hindi Mahers Welcomed At Kubakonam

KUMBAKOM, Aug. 10.

The Anti-Hindi rchers from Trichinopoly were corded a reception by the loc Anti-Hindi Propaganda Commee on their arrival here 'en ro' to Madras.

Addressing a publmeeting here the leader of the Jatha, Mr. Kumaraswami Pil, said the marchers were not it to disobey law or offer Sragraha but would carry propaga throughout the march and disperse in Madras after holg a public meeting there.—A. I

MADRAS GOVTS LABOUR POLICY

Prof. Richardsos Tribute

MADRJ, Aug. 10.

Mr. J. H. Richardn, Professor of Industrial Relaons, Leeds University, who is inMadras in the course of his wid tour to study industrial probms, met the Hon. Mr. V. V. GiriMinister for Labour and Industri and discussed the industrial nd labour policy of the MadrasGovernment.

Interviewed by le "United Press" Mr. Richardso expressed his satisfaction with ie way in which the Madras Government are tackling labour roblems and strikes.—United Press.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN MADRAS

Govt. To Appoin District Advisory Bards

MADRA, Aug. 10.

It is understood thatthe Madras Government will appint provincial and district Harian advisory boards soon to be inclose touch with district officials and evolve Harijan uplift scheme:

This will be another step taken by Government in the natter of Harijan uplift.—United Press.

CLOSE LIQUOR SHOPS ON PAY DAY

Railway Workers' Appeal To Excise Minster

DOHAD, August 9.

At a meeting of the railway workers held yesterday at Freelandganj, Dohad, under the auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union resolutions requesting the Excise Minister of the Bombay Government to close all liquor shops within the area of the Dohad Municipality on the payment day and the day following, and drawng attention of the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the insufficient accommodation in the Railway Gujerati School in the Freelandganj Colony at Dohad, were passed.—United Press.

PT. A. SHETHI ON TOUR

JAIPUR CITY, Aug. 10.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, accompanied by Sjt. Gopal Sharma will make tour in Bombay Presidency to enlighten the public, especially the Rajputanese, about Rajputana political affairs and real facts about the recent Sikar affairs.

Princes Cross First Hurdle For Federation

MANU SUBEDAR EXPOSES WANT OF "PRACTICAL REALISM" IN FINANCIAL ASPECT

PATNA, (By Mail)

There was greater reality about the States entering the Federation, because they had no financial link with each other, or with the Indian provinces, and that they were really separate states, whereas the complete separaion of he Indian provinces had only just been brought about, said Mr. Manu Subedar. On the place of Indian States under Federal Finance, concluding the first series of Banalli lectures, at the Senate House, Patna University. Mr. Justice Sir Muhammad Noor presided.

Mr. Subedar pointed out the relative financial weaknesss of the States, whose area was 700,000 sq. miles, had a population of 81,000,000 and revenue of 50 crores. In the provinces, the area was 820,000 sq. miles and the population was 260,000,000 and the revenue at the centre and the provinces together was Rs. 219 crores, while 21 of the major States accounted for Rs. 34 crores out of 50 crores. There were 127 States, whose average gross income was only Rs. 2-1/4 lakhs, and there were 327 estates, whose average income was only Rs. 22,000. It was a problem whether very small units, joining the Federation would give strength to the Federation, or would feel very comfortable themselves after they came in. Bigger States resented being grouped with smaller States, and smaller States felt the apprehension that they would be ultimately engulfed.

FIRST HURDLE CROSSED

Mr. Subedar proceeding traced the history of the approach of the British Government to the problem of the Princes and of the Princes of the problem of Federation through the Round Table Conferences. On the financial side, he discussed the implications of the Hydari formula and the extent to which that was realised. He pointed out the directions, in which the financial arrangements were influenced by State representatives in the provisions of the Act. In their anxiety to keep off the moment when surcharges payable by them would be levied, the Princes had secured more than one hurdle and had insisted on the permanent retention of 50 per cent of the income-tax by the centre, and had rendered difficult the distribution of the balance, giving special power to the Viceroy to intervene. They had secured an exemption from corporation tax for a period of ten years, and on the issue of the central excises, they were demanding the retention of the "status quo", so far as sugar and matches were concerned, and a definite share in other excises which might be levied. The relatively low taxable capacity of the States fully justified their conservative attitude.

Mr. Subedar then dealt with Sections 147 and 149, making clear the position of the States and the payments to the Central Government from the States on the one hand, and the retention by them on the other, of advantages under those heads of taxation, which were designated by the Act as federal. The setting off of credits and debits in respect of these contributions on the one hand, and privileges and immunities that the States enjoyed, the gradual, but certain, elimination of the contributions by way of tributes, a beginning of which had been made in the course of this year, and the ultimate elimination of all advantages by the operation of Sec. 149, were explained by the lecturer. The power of levying taxes, including those designated as federal, in their own territory under Sec. 143, was an additional privilege given to the States. Such also was the retention by them of the levy of internal customs. Constitutional purists would object to this, but, on financial grounds, Mr. Subedar stressed that it was impossible for them to abandon this source of revenue.

NO PRACTICAL REALISM

Speaking generally, the States were not treated properly in one direction. While some of them were in a very strong financial position, there were many others, which were not better than the smaller provinces, whose claim for subvention was acknowledged, owing to the necessity of maintaining a certain minimum standard of administration. Apart from general and absolutely discretionary provisions in Sec. 150, there was no obligation on the Federation to help any State, whose administration was financially under the mark at the present moment, or which, through no fault of its own, but through outside circumstances, came into difficulty hereafter.

To some extent this was due to the fact that practical realism was not brought to bear on the problems and too much attention was rivetted to the strictly legal view, that the States were entirely separate and sovereign entities, who would not seek such subvention. This would prove extremely difficult for them in future.

Reference was then made to the borrowing powers of the States and the guarantee of the Federation to such loans. The nature of reservation to items in the Seventh Schedule, the demand for agreement under Sec. 125, leaving to the Federal Assembly the power to make laws but keeping the administration of such laws inside a State in the hands of the Ruler, the absence of obligations to adopt the same laws, which the Federation might make for all provinces in the concurrent list, and other aspects of the special position, which the State expected to enjoy under the Federation, were indicated.

Mr. Subedar sympathised with the apprehensions of the States, (who had hitherto only to deal with the Paramount power) at the genuine surrender of authority in so many directions. But the variety of size, conditions resources, capacity and administrative efficiency offered by the States, when they entered the Federation, would leave problems, which the constitution-makers had left to the future for being solved, to the action of those forces, which in all federal constitutions elsewhere in the world had tended to knit into one common whole geographically and the racially homogenous people into a single powerful state for all important all-India purposes.

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MODEL HEALTH UNIT FOR BENGAL

Rockfeller Foundation Offers Support

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Government of Bengal in the Public Health and Local Self-government Department have decided to establish a model health unit at Singur in the district of Hooghly during the current year with the following staff of one medical officer of health of the status of first class Health Officers, one lady Doctor, four health visitors, eight midwives, four sanitary inspectors and two clerks and menials.

The duties of the health unit will be to survey the area in all its public health aspects, to deal on up-to-date lines with the various sanitary problems, e.g., provision of water supply, conservancy and housing, maternity, and child-welfare, combating malaria, cholera, small-pox and other diseases, and generally the raising of the level of sanitation. The unit will not only demonstrate what can be done by up-to-date and organised health organisation in a rural area but will also serve as a training ground for health officers, sanitary inspectors and health visitors and midwives of the Province and act as a definite stimulus and encouragement to public health activities in the Province as a whole. Such health units have in fact been already established in Ceylon, Burma, United States of America and other parts of the world and have been very successful.

CONTRIBUTION FROM ROCKFELLER FOUNDATION

The average annual cost for maintaining the unit (including contingent charges) is estimated at about Rs. 30,000. The Rockfeller Foundation of United States of America which has for the last 10 years or more devoted a considerable amount of attention to the problem of the development of health in rural areas, has offered a generous contribution towards the cost of this model health unit for the first five years on a diminishing scale, viz., 60 per cent. of the cost in the 1st year, 50 per cent. in the 2nd year, 40 per cent. in the 3rd year, 30 per cent in the 4th year and 20 per cent. in the 5th year. The balance of the cost during these five years and the entire cost thereafter will be borne by this Government.

Mrs. Swarna Prova Malik, widow of late Mr. S. N. Mallik, C.I.E., has made a generous donation of Rs. 80,000 for the construction and maintenance of a central building which will provide office rooms for the unit, a hall, a maternity and child-welfare clinic, a four-bedded maternity ward and residential quarters for the lady doctor. The District Board of Hooghly, in whom the building will vest has promised to meet the leave allowances and provident fund charges on account of the entire staff of the health unit.

BOTANICAL SURVEY IN INDIA

Details of investigations resulting in identification of new botanical specimens are given in the latest annual report of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1936-37.

Identification was carried out during the year of some 3500 specimens, the heavier collections coming from Sikim and the Bhutan Himalayas.

Information was supplied during the year by the Botanical Survey of India on plants of economic importance such as the santonin-yielding Artemisia, the nutmeg of commerce, the opium poppy, the gul mohurtree (Poinciana) and the weeds harmful to the tea plant.

NEW EXHIBITS

An important part of the activities of the Botanical Survey is the work carried out in its Industrial section attached to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. During the year 341 specimens have been added to the collection of exhibits.

CINCHONA PRODUCTION

The Botanical Survey had also charge of the Cinchona plantations of the Government of India during the year. These were in Burma, but, on the coming into operation of the Government of India Act, have been transferred to the Government of Burma with effect from the 1st April 1937.

Extraction of quinine from the bark went on as usual, the year's yield being 7464 lb. of quinine and 4568 lb of cinchona Febrifuge.

The stock which at the opening of the year was over 1,50,000 lb. of quinine of all forms ended with a balance of a little over 1,30,000 lb. revenue realised during the year being a little over Rs. 6 1/4 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL SUICIDE!

Employers' Delegate To I. L. O. Opposes 44-hour Week In India

In the course of his speech delivered by Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas, as Adviser to the Employers' Delegate, to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, said:—

I must regretfully but strongly oppose the convention of the forty-hour week being applied either to the textile or any other industries, or commerce and officers as well. The employers' group, as a whole, is against it fundamentally, and has not taken part in any discussion of the details in the Committee.

As has often been pointed out in the past, the idea of a forty-hour week had its birth in those highly industrialised countries where, during the last depression of the trade cycle, serious unemployment was caused among industrial workers.

One of the chief aims of rationalisation in industry was to produce goods more cheaply and put them within easy reach of the consumers, most of whom are the agricultural and working population.

Instead of lowering the prices of goods by scientific application and rationalisation in industry, and thereby putting them within the reach of the agricultural class, the Convention that is being discussed would have the effect of unnaturally raising the prices of commodities and consequently restricting the growth of demand for goods, which is so essential for the more extensive employment of industrial workers.

Looking from the workers' point of view also he will have to pay more for the goods he required than he did before, because of the rise in prices, whereas he will be drawing either lower wages, or at most the same as before, if they are maintained by the increase in rates. May I therefore ask whether this is a happier position from the workers' point of view as well?

INDUSTRIAL SUICIDE

The Government of India is conscious of its responsibilities in the matter and that it has enforced a working week shorter than that permitted by the Washington Hours Convention. The number of hours our factories are, at present, working has only introduced in 1935. It would, therefore, not be advisable, from all points of view, to revise the number of working hours again so soon.

Even if other countries were to agree to any reduction of working hours, we are afraid we shall not be in a position to accept the same for some years to come; for to do so at the present stage of our industries would mean nothing else but industrial suicide.

COMMUNAL RIOTS IN BURMA CONDEMNED

Drastic Measures To Quell Them Urged

The following wire was sent by the President of the Bombay Silk Merchants' Association to the Personal Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of India in connection with the recent riots in Burma:—

"The Bombay Silk Merchants' Association deeply deplores recent riots in Burma which resulted in considerable loss to life and property of Indians. If this state continues further it will seriously affect the trade of Indian Commercial Community which has contributed immensely to the prosperity of Burma. The Association strongly urges Government of India to inform Government of Burma the seriousness of situation and public feeling in India. Kindly request Burma Government to take drastic and immediate action to quell riots and restore peace."

Nabha Reserve Fund Mounts Up

NABHA (By Mail).

The progress of Nabha State under the stewardship of the Regency Council set up by the Government of India in 1923 is surveyed in a note prepared by Raja Dewan Gyan Nath C.I.E., President, Regency Council, for submission to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Wilberforce Bell, Resident, Punjab States.

As the result of these 15 years' of careful husbanding of the State's finances, the Regency Council has been able to create a reserve fund of Rs. 52,77,762 to meet any future contingency.

Lord Halifax to-day will be coming to London for a visit to the Foreign Office and it is likely that he will have a talk with Mr. Chamberlain in the course of the day.

Court Of Wards And Politics

U. P. Circular Annulled: Echo Of Jawahar's Protest And Commons Question

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

It is understood the U. P. Court of Wards has now laid down (annulling its previous circular to the contrary) that the Court of Wards' participation in matters connected with politics would be illegal.

The question appears to have come up for consideration at a meeting of the court in connection with the recent Fyzabad bye-election to the Assembly when some members of the court desired the court to help a non-Congress candidate. The President of the Court suggested, he might invite the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer but as that might have taken time and the bye-election was imminent, the President was pressed to give his ruling.

The President of the Court ruled that the Court's participation in the bye-election be illegal. He therefore ruled out of order the resolution to help non-Congress candidate.

It will be recalled during the last elections, the Court issued a circular asking its officers to help Zamindar candidates who are anti-Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and others took serious objection to the circular. Question was also asked in the House of Commons.

FLOOD HAVOC IN U. P. AND ASSAM

Congress Secretary's Appeal For Relief

LUCKNOW, August 9.

Over four thousand villages have been affected in the U. P. by the recent floods, the eastern districts being the worst sufferers.

The General Secretary, U. P. C. C. has circularised all subordinate committees appealing for funds for the relief of villagers in the affected areas. The General Secretary has sent Rs. 50 to the Secretary, Assam P. C. C. as a token of sympathy with the sufferers in the flood-stricken areas in Assam, where Lakhmipur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Kamrup and Golpara have suffered most.

A Gonda message states that train service to Lucknow is not likely to be restored for ten days. —A. P.

Our Madras Letter

Opposition To Andhra's Demand For Separate Province

WHAT CONSTITUTES DISLOYALTY IN TRAVANCORE: QUEER VIEW OF CONGRESS M. L. A.'S STATEMENT

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The Congress Working Committee has put a quietus to the Andhra Province agitation by its resolution on the subject at the recent Wardha meeting. That the demand for a separate province is not unanimous in the Andhra districts is revealed from the large volume of letters and telegrams sent by the several Andhra representatives in the Madras Legislature and other representative bodies to the Congress President at Wardha regarding the proposed deputations on the question of linguistic provinces. Mr. D. Abdul Rawoof Sahib, M.L.A., had wired that the Bellary District Muslims were opposed to linguistic provinces and had requested the Working Committee not to commit the Muslims in any way until a referendum was taken. Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, M.L.A., who was elected a member of the Andhra deputation withdrew himself from the deputation.

A joint telegram was sent by Messrs. B Bhima Rao, M.L.C., H. Sitarama Reddi, M.L.A., and Dr. (Mrs.) N. Lakshmi Devi, M.L.A., that the Bellary District insisted upon the inauguration of the Thungabhadra Project before the formation of the linguistic provinces. It is learnt that similar telegrams have been sent by Mr. D Govinda Das, M.L.A., and the Ryots' Association of Alur, Mr. N. M. Sastri, Public Prosecutor and Secretary of the Bellary District Famine Relief Committee, who has collected opinions of representatives from all the five districts of the Rayalaseema including Chittoor had sent a memorandum to Wardha strongly protesting against committing the Rayalaseema in any way in regard to the formation of linguistic provinces in view of the strong opposition said to be existing in that area.

PROHIBITION.

As already stated Chittoor is the next district in Madras where Prohibition will be introduced in October, and the Congress M.L.A.'s of the district are touring in the several villages to prepare the ground for the same. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathy Ayyangar, M.L.A., addressed a gathering of ryots of Bangaripolem at Gurukuvaripalli. He asked the villagers whether they were prepared to support and work the Prohibition Act. The people not only promised their co-operation but also asked Mr. Ayyangar to urge the Madras Government to introduce a similar measure for the prohibition of smoking.

STRANGE AND CURIOUS VIEW.

A strange and curious view of Opposition activities is revealed in the Government's reply to budget discussion in the Travancore Assembly. The Chief Secretary to the Government said that a member of the State Congress Party had stated that the State Transport buses were of 1928 make and that no spare parts were available. "It is such statements," the Secretary explains, "that I record as indicative of disloyalty I appeal to the House to decide whether such conduct on the part of the State Congress members is, or is not, disloyal or subversive." Unfortunately, we are not informed of the response to this appeal. It is possible to regard the opposition member's statement as mistaken, or possibly even, as mendations or malicious; but how on earth it could be construed as disloyal or subversive, it is difficult to comprehend.

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LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TEN POINTS UP

Better Sentiment On Reports Of Weevil Damage

CROSS RATE IMPROVES

BOMBAY, August 10

NEW YORK COTTON

Reports of weevil damage in the Eastern part since August first imparted some strength in the New York cotton. Prices were moving in a narrow range due to lack of any improvement in Textiles and Spot rates.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were mainly featureless and the general business was poor. Kaffirs showed uncertain trend, while copper and internationals were firmer.

Local bullion and cotton markets remained closed to-night, being the Bank holiday.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug 10	
Previous closing	8.26
To-day's opening	8.33
Difference	+07
To-day's closing	8.36
Difference	+10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug 10	
Previous closing	4.56
To-day's opening	4.62
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	4.53
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 145-8
April May 1939	Rs. 159-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 10

The New York cotton market exhibited decidedly improved sentiment as the result of reports of weevil damage in eastern belt since August 1. The absence of improvement in textiles and spot checked the aggressiveness with prices moving a narrow range.

The trading in October began at 8.33 i.e. seven points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade buying and short covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports from the east but the dullness of textiles prevented the further rise with movements thereafter narrow and uninteresting.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.20/8.20) 8.33/8.33
December (8.29/8.28) 8.40/8.40
January (8.30/8.30) 8.41/8.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 10

American October (4.55) 4.62
American January (4.64) 4.71
Egyptian November (6.55) 6.67
Egyptian January (6.73) 6.85

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 10

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-6

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 1/4 paid and value) £19 3/8 sellers
Dunlop August (£22) £22
Lightning August (£2) 1/2) £20 1/2

LINSEED

Spot (7 13/16 buyers) 7 7/8 sellers
Forward October December (8 paid and sellers) 7 15/16 buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 3/16 sellers) 10 1/1 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 buyers £194 1/4 sellers. Steady) £191 buyers £191 1/2 sellers. Quiet
Lead (£14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Quiet) £14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£46 3/4 to £47 3/4, £46 1/2 to £47 1/2
Iron (112) 11"

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 10

U S Common New Stock (dol 59 5/8) dol 60 1/2
General Motor (dol 47) dol 47 3/4 ex div.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36) dol 36 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 10

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 65 3/8.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug 10

Previous closing	4.87 11/16
To-day's opening	4.87 7/98
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.88 1/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 10

Previous closing	4.87.56
To-day's opening	4.87.81
To-day's closing	4.88.18

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 10

Previous closing	178.90
To-day's opening	178.90
To-day's closing	178.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87.81 and then gradually improved to 4.88.37 on better enquiry with the tendency higher.

Franc opened at 178.90 and then appreciated to 178.68 on official support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.363) 13.365
New York on Bombay (36.51) 36.48
Berlin on Bombay (0.99 7/8) 0.90 7/8
London on Milan (92.65) 92.70
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-7 1/2) £7-2-6
Silver (19 1/2d.) 19 9/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 10

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Bear covering. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 10

Spot	(19 1/2d.)	19 9/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 3/8d)	19 7/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 10

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-7 1/2) £7-2-6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug 10

Wheat September	4	0	3
Wheat January	4	2	0
Wheat	3	2	0
Linseed September	7	0	6
Linseed May	4	11	9

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 10

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 65 3/8. The market was fairly active on scattered purchases influenced by better overseas cables and the report of the sale of Australian cargo.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 10

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.63 1/2. The market displayed better sentiment following further loan details which induced scattered buying with the price later rising to 0.63 7/8.

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£38 3/4) £38 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£13 3/4) £13 1/2
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£14) £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£129 1/4) £129 1/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Home Rails Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 10

On the London Stock Exchange rayon and textile shares responded to some demand, other values tended lower, especially Home Rails, which reacted sharply on severe drop in traffic receipts.

The Foreign Exchanges were erratic. Sterling was generally firmer, and Belga was weak on speculative selling, based on the theory that the recent advance was overdone. Dollar eased on profit-taking, and the bullion coincident with the reaction of dollar and gold demand slackened appreciably.

Wall Street opened confident.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday July 29	£94 1/2
Tuesday Aug. 2	£94 1/2
Wednesday Aug. 3	£94 1/2
Thursday Aug. 4	£94 1/2
Friday August 5	£94 1/2
Monday August 8	£94 1/2
Tuesday August 9	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, Aug 10 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 1/2) £75 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105) £105
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 10

The London stock exchange was moderately active on some support.

Giltedged securities were quietly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 1/2 i.e. unchanged.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-3) 14-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Elec Music Industry (12-6) 12-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (32-1 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-7 1/2) 31-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31 1/4) £31 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6
Ford Motors (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 1/2) £52 3/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (103-9) 103-9
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-3) 141-3
P and O S N Company Deferred (20-10 1/2) 20-10 1/2
Distillers (98-3) 98-3
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-3) 38-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-9) 31
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20-3
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/4) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (48-9) 47-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (38-1 1/2) 38-9
Empire of India (27-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Gule Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (10) 10
Rio Tintos (£14 1/8) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17) £17
Associated Portland Cement (80) 80
Trinidad Leaseholds (106-3) 106-3
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 25
Anglo Iranian (110) 109-4 1/2
Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (92-6) 92-6
Royal Dutch (£38 5/8) £38 3/4

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 10

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	90	81	...	14.1	—0.2
Amraoti	87	72	0.1	23.6	+6.0
Akola	87	73	...	28.1	+10.9
Ahmedabad	94	79	...	17.1	—1.9
Ajmer	89	76	...	7.5	—4.0
Ahmednagar	83	68	...	22.2	+12.9
Ambala	99	83	...	14.9	+1.3
Allahabad	85	76	0.9	24.3	+4.1
Benares	89	75	1.7	22.4	+3.5
Bareilly	88	79	0.1	26.3	+3.2
BOMBAY	86	77	0.4	53.8	+6.3
Bangalore	80	66	...	13.5	+5.0
Bhopal	84	73	...	37.4	...
Baroda	91	79	...	30.9	...
Belgaum	77	66	T	22.7	—6.1
Bahawalpur	103	80	...	1.1	—2.1
Bijapur	87	68	...	13.4	+7.0
Bellary	90	76	...	5.6	+1.4
Bhavnagar	94	79	...	16.3	+3.9
Chittagong	79	76	2.3	51.4	+2.0
Calcutta	89	81	...	18.2	—10.1
Cuttack	91	77	1.1	20.7	—5.8
Cawnpore	86	78	0.4	24.0	+6.6
Calicut	86	75	0.2	84.0	+13.0
Colombo	85	75	...	7.7	—6.7
Cheerapunji	69	65	6.0	308.7	+83.1
Cocoanada	92	81	...	18.3	+6.1
Cochin	84	78	...	49.3	—7.2
Dehra Dun	88	75	0.8	54.9	+9.0
Delhi	99	84	...	6.9	—6.7
Dehra I. Khan	105	83	...	1.5	—2.1
Darjeeling	62	58	2.7	77.7	+8.0
Desa	89	78	...	13.1	—1.3
Dalhousie	...	...	1.4	32.5	—5.4
Fort Sandeman	104	79	...	2.5	—1.2
Gorakhpur	86	77	1.5	33.3	+7.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	72	..	...	...
Hyderabad (Sind)	95	81	...	2.1	—2.1
Indore	83	71	T	37.9	+19.3
Jhansi	88	78	0.1	28.2	+8.1
Jubbulpore	79	74	1.1	36.4	+4.9
Jacobabad	100	82	...	0.7	—1.0
Jaipur	93	77	...	9.6	—3.3
Karwar	81	74	0.5	69.4	—14.4
Karachi	85	79	...	1.7	—2.7
Kodaikanal	67	53	...	11.7	+0.5
Khandwa	86	73	...	27.9	+11.9
Lucknow	82	77	0.3	36.3	+16.4
Ludhiana	105	87	...	6.1	—6.7
Lahore	107	86	...	6.2	—2.6
Lyallpur	106	86	...	4.6	—0.9
Multan	101	81	...	1.2	—2.3
Mysore	83	66	...	5.3	—0.9
Madras	96	81	...	3.5	—3.4
Maymyo	74	67	...	14.2	—3.5
Marmagoa	83	74	1.1	54.0	...
Malegaon	87	72	...	11.4	+1.4
Mussoorie	71	63	0.1	41.8	—1.5
Mahableshwar	67	61	0.5	179.2	—6.2
Murree	75	64	...	28.6	+7.4
Mount Abu	73	64	...	27.6	—7.6
Masulipatam	92	82	...	13.4	+0.5
Mandalay	90	77	...	8.5	—1.5
Mangalore	84	76	0.1	91.7	+9.8
Meerut	...	...	T	12.5	—2.9
Mercara	71	63	...	87.2	+9.6
Nagpur	85	74	...	35.9	+9.3
Ootacamund	68	42	...	14.0	—3.6
Patna	85	77	1.7	30.3	+6.3
Peshawar	107	86	...	1.2	—1.5
Poona	83	71	T	13.7	+0.3
Pachmarhi	75	65	0.1	54.2	+11.7
Port Blair	84	80	T	44.4	+5.2
Quetta	97	60	...	0.9	...
Ranchi	85	71	2.3	23.4	—6.5
Rawalpindi	103	84	...	23.6	+10.6
Rangoon	87	73	1.1	44.3	—1.9
Ratnagiri	79	77	0.1	82.8	+13.5
Rajkot	91	79	...	16.6	—0.7
Sialkot	100	86	...	18.1	—4.7
Srinagar	95	73	...	3.8	—0.7
Sholapur	89	69	0.2	23.1	+12.7
Shillong	75	65	0.9	41.0	+5.9
Simla	64	60	0.1	29.0	—2.3
Surat	88	81	...	32.0	+4.4
Salem	93	75	...	12.5	+2.7
Trichinopoly	95	79	...	8.4	+4.8
Trivandrum	86	76	...	17.9	—4.2
Vizagapatam	95	82	...	12.8	+1.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, August 10.

The monsoon has been strong along and near eastern Himalayas and East United Provinces and generally active in the rest of North East India, along and near the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces and the Konkan. Scattered showers have occurred in Gujarat, the Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bahraich 13 inches; Gauhati seven; Cherrapunji six; Mymensingh four; Dibrugarh, Coxs Bazar, Darjeeling and Darbhanga three; Silchar, Chittagong, Bogra, Ranchi and Gaya two; Benares, Gorakhpur, Dalhousie and Khandala one and half; Allahabad Jubbulpore and Marmagao one.

PHILLIP 10-8-38

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees 1.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 0.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.44 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.54 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.13 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain and squall.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S DEMAND

Plea For Removal Of B. I. Company's Ban On Goans

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Seamen's Union, a mass meeting of seamen was held in the Hall of the Union's Office near Bori Bunder on Sunday last, Mr. J. Kulas, a seaman, presiding.

The main object of the meeting was to condemn the evil practice of bribery and corruption that is extensively prevalent in the Bombay Port. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the present system of recruitment of seamen, as it leads to bribery. Complaints were made that seamen are compelled to pay huge sums of money as bribes to serangs, butlers and officers of the shipping companies in order to secure jobs. The resolution therefore demanded that a Recruitment Committee based on the lines suggested in the Genoa Convention and as recommended by the Clow Committee, should be immediately set up.

REMOVE BAN

By another resolution the meeting requested the Government of India to take immediate steps to compel the B.I. Company to remove the ban on Goan seamen, which the Company has recently placed, for the purpose of employment on the plea that Goans are not British subjects.

Among those who spoke on the resolutions were Mr. Dinkar Desai, the Secretary of the Union, and a number of seamen including Messrs F. Jaquis, Saldanha, Bhava Mohamed, C. M. D'Costa, J. Jaquis and Abrue.

AWAKENING IN KATHIAWAR STATES

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN Aug. 6.

The merger scheme issued by the Jamnagar State to the smaller states and estates is getting approval. The Dewan of Baroda who had been to Rajkot recently in this connection has returned after prolonged talks with some of the Talukdars and estate holders.

* * * *

DHRANGADRA; Peasants from various Taluks of the State are being subjected to forcible exaction of land revenues inspite of the same being remitted over four months ago. The State has received a loan of Rs.51 lacs from Morvi State and has paid up its dues to the Government of India.

* * * *

WADHWAN CITY: The City Council has started a school for Harijans which will be opened shortly. The Harijan employees are also provided better quarters.

* * * *

DHANDHUKA: Khaddar has made rapid strides in this State. A centre with several spinning wheels will be opened shortly.

Harijan workers are doing good propaganda work for eradication of untouchability in Kathiawar.

Students Urge Singing Of "Vande Mataram" In Wadhwan School

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN (By Mail)

Dajiraj High School students are insisting upon replacing the present preliminary prayer by "Vande Mataram", the national song.

The students of the said High School on Friday declared their desire for singing "Vande Mataram" in place of the present prayer sung before the beginning of class hours. Mr. K. N. Shah, the Head Master asked them to wait till he consulted the Council as the matter was not in his hands.

It is understood that the Council authorities have sought advice from the Agency authorities about the matter.

FINAL A. I. WHEAT FORECAST

The following All-India final forecast of wheat for 1937-38 has been published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.

The total area under cultivation is estimated to be 35,635,000 acres with an estimated yield of 10,780,000 tons as compared with 38,215,000 acres and 97,53,000 tons respectively last year, showing an increase of 7 per cent. in area and 10.5 per cent. in yield.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-8-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KISAN GRIEVANCES AGAINST ZEMINDARS

Provincial Congress Charged With Alliance

PATNA, Aug. 7.

That the executives of the Provincial Congress Committee had "surrendered the interests of the tenantry of the province at the hands of the zamindars", is one of the allegations made against the Provincial Congress by Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, president of the All-India Kisan Sabha and the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in the course of a press statement. He adds that the Congress Government through the Congress executive were not justified in entering into compromises with the zamindars regarding provisions of the tenancy legislation, which, he says, has not been beneficial to the peasantry and that it has been violated by the zamindars.

The Swami gives a narrative of the grievances of the peasants against the zamindars and the "oppressions" of the latter over the former. Quoting an official report he says: "The relations between tenants and landlords were estranged on account of absenteeism, apathy and failure of landlords to control their staff and to realise that they have any other purpose than to collect their dues. They generally neglected to maintain irrigation facilities in their estates and to give relief to tenants in regard to high rents which were fixed on the basis of post-war high prices of agricultural produce".

Continuing, the Swami says: "There is no practical check on the illegal exactions and begars, etc., and to curb the most objectionable movements of the zamindars and their amlas. The 7-year clause has gone. Part-sale too has been annulled in a round-about way; even standing crops of the Kisans are now bound to be destrained, destroyed and looted in consequence, and he will be made easily landless. The zamindars are crying hoarse that the rent realisation has come to a standstill, though they never place figures to show whether there is abnormal decrease in realisation. But if we assume that it is so and the kisans are not paying, are there not causes for the same other than those described by them. Zamindars have given no relief to the kisans by way of remissions in high rentals fixed when prices were very high. The province of Bihar has been from the very beginning most mercilessly treated in fixing rents and the Government of India themselves state: "The end of a long and careful enquiry into the condition of the cultivating classes in India was the conclusion that nowhere did rents press with such severity on people as in the permanently settled districts of Bihar".

Proceeding the Swami alleges that the zamindars have always obstructed the national movement and since the assumption of power by the Congress they have tried to "hobnob with the Congress High Command". They have moreover entered into agreements with the Congress Ministry in Bihar which they have violated, "When they are shrewd enough to hoodwink the Congress leaders and make them impotent to resist, certainly they will do the same with the kisans without the slightest hesitation. If the disquieting reports that have been pouring in from more districts than one are to be believed, our zamindar friends are not playing the game in regard to the implementing of the terms of the recent tenancy agreement. The reports are persistent that no pains are being spared to queer the pitch for the Congress Ministry. Taking advantage of the loophole many zamindars are reported to be rushing through some form of settlement with one eye on their own future interest. Reports to this effect are incessant from the districts of Gaya, Patna and Shahabad".—A. P.

KAKA KALELKAR "OUT OF DANGER"

Will Take Complete Rest For A Month

WARDHA, Aug. 10.

In response to numerous inquiries about his health Kaka Kalelker has issued a statement to the press informing his friends that he is out of danger but that he shall have to take complete rest for at least a month. He has requested his friends from all parts of India not to correspond with him during the period of his convalescence.

Of the six who were attacked by cholera along with Kaka Kalelkar, two have died: Pandurang Burke and Gajanan Dabke, the inventor of Marathi shorthand.—United Press

IS RAJKOT ASSEMBLY DEFUNCT?

Voters' Qualifications To Be Raised

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Speculation is rife whether the Rajkot State Representative Assembly even after running its full course of three years as specified by the State Act, is defunct or active. The Rajkot State authorities more than once informed its President that its period has expired. Since the Thakore Saheb wants to raise the qualifications of the voters, it is doubtful whether this dead body can transact any useful work.

Even the access to the usual Rang Mahal where all sessions are held, is denied to the members. On Saturday August 6, upon the requisition signed by 20 members, the President Mr. Popatlal Anada arranged to hold an ordinary session in its hall. The reply received by the President from the State repeated the same thing.

To prohibit gambling at the approaching Janmasthami fair, it adopted 4 resolutions: one aimed at appointing a public committee, the second gave certain powers to it, the third defined the different games falling under "Gambling" and the fourth requesting the State to accept these resolutions at once and to pass Orders accordingly.

In the matter of franchise, till now three committees came into existence, the first under the Presidentship of Mr. Kalidas Parekh, ex-President, met with no success. The second under the guidance of Mr. Maganlal Tanna, another ex-President, submitted its report, which was adopted by the parent-body but rejected by the State, as the report pressed for more powers for the members.

A tea party was arranged at Durbar Shree Virawala's Bungalow, (Dewan of Rajkot). It was attended by 13 members although 18 invitations were issued. The concensus of opinion was that a committee must frame a special report. Mr. Kalidas M. Parekh, ex-President, has been appointed President.

It is surmised that the new qualifications of a voter are that he must be a matriculate or possess property worth Rs. 1,000.

Yesterday the Rajkot State police restored currency and promissory notes of Rs. 3,000 which a villager had found to the owner, who was a visitor.

The Thakore Sahib of Dayla has prohibited gambling in every form and shape at the ensuing Janmasthami fair even at the cost of a loss of Rs. 5,000 to the State.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION

Central Board's Annual Report

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Details showing how, with the object of providing, at the lowest possible cost, a sufficient supply of water for the cultivation of the largest possible area, and in many cases not without results of great importance, investigations relating to irrigation were carried out in India during the year, are given in the Annual Report (Technical) on the work of the Central Board of Irrigation in India for the year 1936-37, just published.

Though the Punjab, United Provinces, Bombay and Sind are the only provinces where these research activities are carried out, the rest of India, as also Burma, get the benefit as well, the results being made available to all the provinces and Burma through the Information Bureau maintained by the Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, at Simla. —United Press.

MAHAJANS DEMAND RENT ACT FOR SHOPS

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

In a meeting of the representatives of different Mercantile Associations held in Manekchawk, under presidentship of Sheth Keshavlal Dalichand, resolutions were passed requesting the Bombay Government to apply Rent Act to the shops and to include Merchants' question and to pass interim order checking owners making any sort of increment in rents till the Rent Inquiry Committee finishes its work.

BIDHAN ROY ELECTED ALDERMAN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was elected alderman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation to-day in place of Dr. K. S. Roy who had resigned.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Cotton looks like sagging unless crop prospects deteriorate.

New York:—

Market steady expect a slight advance

Liquidation absorbed by trade buying shorts covering little pressure to sell in view of loan level about 8.27.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Crop estimate further emphasizes bearishness of position but short selling temporarily restrained by market about the mandatory loan level and owing to the fact that premium above loan level will be paid for better qualities thereby probably attracting more cotton into loan. Inspite of loan do not believe present level can be maintained.

New York.—Early local and foreign liquidation and hedge selling absorbed by fixations, new scale buying and covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

October	8.26
December	8.35
January	8.36
March	8.39
May	8.42
July	8.45
Middling Spot	8.36

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 9.

October	8.35
December	8.45
January	8.45
Middling Spot	8.47
11 a.m. Ranges—	
October	8.21/8.20
December	8.29/8.29
January	8.29/8.29
Noon Call.—	
October	8.23
December	8.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

August	4.53
September	4.54
October	4.56
November	4.58
December	4.62
January	4.65
February	4.67
March	4.70
April	4.72
May	4.74
June	4.75
July	4.76
August	4.75
Middling Spot	4.69
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	4.57
January	4.66

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 9.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£81 3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 7/8
Victory Bonds	£112 1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£87 1/2
National Bank of India	£40
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£11/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton August sellers	£12/1/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton August sellers	£12/11/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£11(10/0
Casterseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug-Sept. sellers	£14/5/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug. 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels August sellers	28/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	28/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	29

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked August sellers	22/6
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Sept-Dec. sellers	22

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 9.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	7 15/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	4 7/8
Spelter hard (Indian Brand) F.O.B.	13 1/2 to 15

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 9.

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 9.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-2-7 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 9.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.97.56
Paris	178.90
Berlin	12.16 1/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.89 1/2
Amsterdam	8.95 5/16
Brussels	28.82 1/2
Milan	92.68
Berne	21.33 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 10.

In sympathy with unchanged American advices local cotton market opened at Rs 158-4 for Broach April-May delivery and improved to Rs. 158-12 on Saturday buying. Later on the market was quiet and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach July-Aug.	144	10	0
Broach April-May	158	8	0
Oomra Dec-Jan.	140	0	0
Bengal Dec-Jan.	118	0	0

Upward Tendency In Sugar Market

Bombay, Aug 9

Java Sugar: Since our last report, market for Java Sugar remained quiet with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. On the whole there has been a decline of about 1 to 1 1/2 anna per cwt which was mainly due to absence of demand from out ports except at lower rates and want of support from foreign markets which were reported to be practically unchanged. According to the reports no direct business was placed in the market by any of the Import Houses which is quite natural in view of the existing disparity between Java and the local market. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close tone of the market was quiet with steady undertone.

INDIAN SUGAR

During the first part of the week local market for Indian sugar remained steady with prices unchanged. During the latter part of the week, however, market showed upward tendency with a sharp advance of 4 to 5 annas per cwt in ready as well as in forward deliveries This sudden rise was reported to be due to large speculative buying both in Cawnpore and Calcutta at increased prices which were well over Syndicate's authorised limits. At the close tendency of the market was strong with firm undertone on account of good enquiry for ready which enabled dealers to liquidate their holdings at a fair profit. Further stimulating factor is the negligible stock of Khandsari at present and the sharp increase in price of Gur. It was reported that owing to recent advance in Indian sugars, some good business was placed by the Bombay dealers in Cawnpore and Calcutta at current rates to replace their local sales. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 1000 tons an stocks at 10300 tons as against 1100 and 10800 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market, there was a decline of 1 point in December and March while September was unchanged. On the London Terminal market there was a decline of 1/4d in December/March and August was unchanged. Java market was reported to be firm with 'Nivas' limits unchanged. According to mail reports the 'Nivas' is now in the comfortable position of having disposed of large quantities of the next year's quota and a reserved attitude is likely for the present awaiting further developments.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is no change in position of Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards Indian sugars both Calcutta and Karachi markets were reported firm with upward tendency owing to good demand from up-country markets and speculative purchases at 2 to 3 annas per md. over the Syndicate's authorised limits. Stocks are being reduced and it is generally anticipated that prices will improve further as looking to the present stocks any pressure of sales is not likely until the end of the season.

Local market for Java sugar is likely to fluctuate within narrow limits for the present. As regards the future, tendency is rather uncertain and will depend on the movement of foreign markets. Although contrary to expectations, the successful conclusion of the Sugar Council meeting has not followed by a further upward movement on Terminal markets which probably is a temporary feature; the trade opinion generally is optimistic regarding higher prices especially now that the council has fixed the quota for the second year which is in line with estimated absorption capacity of the free market.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 6 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 0
Turner and Newall	3 19 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 19 0
Attock Oil.	2 3 0
Barsi Light Railways	60 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 2 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 10½
Beira Railways	1 7 6
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 4½
Marconi International Marine	1 7 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol 32.25
General Electric Ordinary	3 17 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 5 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 4 3
International Rly. of C. America	dol 4.25
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 11 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 6 7
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 16 3
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 9
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 13.00
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 6
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 19 0
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 18 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	XD1 1 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 1
	80 p.c. p.a.

ARGENTINE GRAIN TRADE

Prospects Of Wheat And Linseed Crops

Calcutta, Aug 5

A report on conditions in the Argentine grain trade during June, 1938, says: During the month the second official estimate of the volume of the crop of maize was published by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is 4,545,000 tons, or 179,073,000 bushels. This new estimate is higher by 1 per cent than the first, which was 4,500,000 tons

MAIZE

In issuing the estimate the Ministry points out that of the 6,199,100 hectares only 2,590,000 hectares are believed to have been harvested, and the average yield is calculated at 1,520 kilograms per hectare (or say 24 1/2 bushels per acre.

This yield per hectare is rather higher than that of the first estimate, which was 1,476 kilos, or say 23 1/2 bushels per acre; but on the other hand the area harvested is given a lower figure, the reason for this being that excessive rains after picking commenced caused inundations over extensive areas, especially in Santa Fe and Southern Buenos Aires.

Included in the areas classified as "abandoned" are large extensions which were devoted to pasture for livestock during the drought.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Weather conditions during June were less unfavourable for the work of harvesting and conditioning the maize crop than those prevailing in May, but nevertheless they were far from being ideal, the frequent rains and excessive atmospheric humidity delaying picking and shelling and preventing any natural drying of the grain. Dry, frosty weather is urgently required for the maize.

But on the other hand, for the preparation of the land for the wheat and linseed crops and the seeding of the wheat, conditions have been excellent, and very satisfactory progress has been made. The only exception is in the low-lying areas which were inundated during the wettest period and are still in a more or less soggy condition.

WHEAT

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the seeding of wheat has been completed. A great deal of it is above ground, favoured by the mild and damp weather, and the plants are looking healthy, with an even growth. Colder and drier weather is needed now, in order to check excessive vegetation and encourage stooling and root growth

With a continuation of favourable weather conditions there should be an area seeded of at least 19 million acres.

OFFICIAL REPORT

The gist of the official report on crop conditions which was issued from the Ministry of Agriculture a few days ago is given below:

Weather conditions during June, especially during the last few days, improved as compared with May permitting the speeding-up of harvesting operations and shelling throughout the maize zone. The high degree of humidity of the grain and the proportion of spoiled kernels, make the quality deficient; and drying machines are being used in great number in the province of Santa Fe. In Northern Buenos Aires about 90 per cent of the harvestable area has been picked. In the South-east and in the western zone the work is practically finished. Shelling delayed by weather conditions has now been intensified with yields ranging from 2,600 kilos per hectare down to 830, and a mediocre quality. In Santa Fe the persistent drizzles and cloudy days have not permitted the drying of the grain. Practically 90 per cent of the harvestable grain is now in the field cribs, or has been shelled to the extent of 50 per cent. In some of the inundated districts the cobs are in contact with the water and the grain is rotting. In Cordoba, with the exception of some small lots of late sown, the crop of maize may be considered lost. In Entre Rios picking and shelling are proceeding slowly. In the Pampa almost all the picking has been accomplished but shelling has not yet commenced, because of the prevailing humidity.

HASTENED SEEDING

In Western Buenos Aires ploughing for the wheat crop has been finished, and seeding is being hastened under very good conditions. That planted is growing well, favoured by the weather conditions. In the north, east and centre of the province, the rainy weather and wet soil have held back ploughing, and only a limited area has yet been planted, better weather conditions being awaited before pressing this work forward. The grain above ground is progressing well. In Santa Fe ploughing for wheat is approaching its end, although somewhat late, now that the weather conditions have greatly improved except in the southern zone, where the wet soil makes the work difficult. Seeding is being pressed forward under very favourable conditions and in an almost normal period. The grain already sprouted is growing under excellent conditions, some fields being well advanced, especially in the north, where colder weather would be welcome in order to restrain the foliage. In Cordoba ploughing generally has been finished. The work is somewhat late because of the poor condition of the horses. In the north seeding is practically finished, and it is being pressed forward in the centre and south. Generally this work has been effected under good conditions and within the regular period. The state of the sprouted grain is very good, even in the north, where the leafage is advanced and where it would be very beneficial if the present lower temperature should continue. Ploughing for wheat is practically finished in Entre Rios, except along the Uruguay river, where the witness of the land has held back the work. Seeding has been finished in the north and is being continued in the rest of the province under very good conditions. The sprouted grain is developing well, although somewhat advanced in some districts. In the Pampa the poor condition of the horses has held back the work of seeding wheat; but nevertheless the excellent climatic conditions prevailing throughout the territory are causing the farmers to exert themselves to increase the area planted to this grant. Fields are sprouting strongly and evenly and show an excellent condition. Some lots are unreasonably advanced, but the present cold weather will restrain the tendency to excessive leafage.

LINSEED OUTLOOK

In Buenos Aires the preparation of the land for linseed is proceeding slowly, especially in the north, on account of the dampness of the soil. Practically no seeding has yet been done. In Santa Fe the lands intended for linseed are already prepared, generally speaking, and in the central part of the province planting is becoming general, with the sprouted fields in very good condition, which is true also in the north, where seeding is being actively pressed forward. In Cordoba planting of linseed has become general in the north, and it has started in the centre but not yet in the south. Fields already sprouted are in very good shape. In Entre Rios not much seeding has yet been done, on account of the excessive humidity of the land. The conditions of that which has sprouted is generally very good.

The crops of oats, barely and rye are generally in very good condition; in fact, excellent is the description more commonly applied.—A. P. I.

RUBBER BUYING BY MANUFACTURES

London Market Review

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report.—

The Rubber Market was closed from 1 o'clock on Friday until yesterday morning. On Thursday the Market was quiet but fairly steady at 1/16d. per lb. all-round lower than Wednesday's closing prices. During the short session on Friday a fair amount of business was put through at Thursday's rates. The Market in New York on Friday declined slightly in sympathy with an easier tone on Wall Street and on Monday a further decline was registered. The cumulative decline on Friday and Monday amounted to about 30 points so that the Market here on Tuesday naturally opened lower, prices showing a decline of about 3/16d. from those ruling on Friday. Slight weakness was shown here yesterday afternoon on an easier opening in New York but the close was steady. This morning the tone is again steadier following on a rise in Singapore which is attributed to heavy buying there for Japanese account.

STANDARD SHEETS.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 7 7/8d. done on Thursday and the lowest 7 5/8d. at which business was reported on Tuesday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot 7 3/4d. per lb. and on the week prices show a decline of 1/16d. to 1/8d. per lb.

There has again been a certain amount of buying by manufacturers, both Home Trade and Continental, and New York cables report fairly steady buying by the manufacturers there who seem willing to take any Rubber which may be liquidated on the Commodity Exchange. Quite naturally any speculative activity there might have been is somewhat checked by the holidays. We are inclined to think that during the period under review there has been more Rubber sold back to the Market by the speculative element than has been bought.

We referred last week to the reduction in manufacturers' stocks of tyres in the U. S. A. during the month of June and present estimates which put the July consumption of Rubber in the neighbourhood of 32,000 tons would seem to indicate that a further substantial reduction in tyre stocks will be found to have taken place last month also.

News regarding the American motor trade is rather more encouraging. It is now stated that while most of the manufacturers will be going slow during August they will commence in September to produce next season's models and will operate on a considerably increased scale. It is stated that stocks both of new and secondhand cars are now considerably reduced.

On Thursday of last week The Financial Times published the following telegram from New York:—

"A Dow-Jones message from Detroit states that, faced with the increasing likelihood of a motor-car shortage before the autumn, at least three producers are quickening preparations for the production of a new model."

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS.

So far only the figure of gross shipments from Malaya is available. These amounted to 43,689 tons which is on the heavy side. Clearances from the regulated area are estimated at 26,000 tons against a permissible exportable amount for the month of 22,575 tons. The rather heavy figure for gross shipments indicates fairly large foreign imports. This of course is likely enough as at the end of June the Dutch East Indies were still 21,682 tons behind their permissible amount for the year.

As a result of the heavy July shipments it seems unlikely that World stocks outside the regulated area at the end of last month will show anything like the substantial reduction which had been expected. There should be a reduction of about 6,000 tons in American stocks and there will probably also be some reduction in the stocks in Singapore and Penang. Against this however the Afloat is likely to be unchanged to slightly higher while United Kingdom stocks are about 3,000 tons up.

Of the gross shipments 10,491 tons (June 9,404 tons) come to the Kingdom, 17,334 tons (15,711 tons) go to the U.S.A., 11,660 tons (10,489 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 2,445 tons (2,934 tons) to British Possessions, 1,028 tons (2,726) tons) to Japan and 721 tons (994 tons) to other countries.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS.

The figures for July have just been published. Shipments of Ceylon produced Rubber for the month amounted to 3,846 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 3,094 tons. Ceylon has thus made up part of her deficit. Shipments of Ceylon Rubber for the first seven months of the year show a total of 26,530 tons against a permissible exportable quantity of 23,907 tons.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 5th day of August 1938

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	39,13,72,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	167,15,00,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,20,93,000
Total Notes issued	213,49,65,000
Total Liabilities	213,49,65,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 53.35 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	69,48,59,000
Total of A.	113,90,10,000
B. Rupee Coin	67,22,04,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,37,51,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	213,49,65,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 5th August, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	6,86,42,000
(2) Government of Burma	1,72,85,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	6,40,35,000
(b) Banks	22,90,41,000
(c) Others	67,08,000
Bills Payable	8,66,000
Other Liabilities	1,43,03,000
Rupees	50,08,80,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	39,13,64,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	8,000
Rupee Coin	3,57,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,17,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	20,000
(b) External	..
(c) Government Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad*	3,27,00,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	27,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,54,000
Investments	6,36,45,000
Other Assets	94,07,000
Rupees	50,08,80,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

HUBLI PUBLIC PROTEST

Against Decision Of Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, August 9.

A huge meeting of citizens was held last night at 10 p.m. in Nehru Chowk to consider the decision taken earlier this evening by the Hubli Municipality in respect of Government's Communication urging dismemberment of Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan Savanur, Municipal President and Dr. Kumbhakon, Member, Sanitary Committee for misconduct. The gathering numbered more than eight thousand. Mr. Shankerappa Deopur, President, Taluka Congress Committee, presided.

Dr. Hardikar, Messrs Dundur, Kempannavar and Karagudri addressed the gathering, criticising this resolution passed by the Municipality, exposing its evasive character

A resolution condemning the Municipality's decision and demanding its immediate supercession by Government was adopted.

BEWARE OF COMMUNALISM

Dr. Hardikar in the course of his speech pointedly drew attention of public to the attempts, which certain designing persons were making to foment communalism in the public's demand. He exhorted the audience not to be deceived by such attempts and not to play into their opponents' hands. He urged the public to maintain peace and stick to their weapons of truth and non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi

DEATH OF KANTILAL OZA

The Secretary of the Shri Sukhdeo Association, Ankleswar, writes:—

Shrimad Bhagwat Saptah Samarambh of Shri Sukhdeo Mandir, Ankleswar, was celebrated on the 5th instant.

Sheth Naginlal Gangaram expressed deep sorrow for the sad death of Mr. Kantilal. M. Oza who was a man of deep religious faith and requested the audience to pray for eternal peace to the soul of the deceased.

He also declared that Mr. Kantilal had assigned his insurance policies for Shri Sukhdeo Mandir and that the amount had been received from company on the very same auspicious day.

He then thanked on behalf of the Mandir and the gathering the management of the Insurance Co., for the speedy and smooth disposal of the claims and also thanked those who had worked for completing the civil papers.

Dr. KHARE'S CHARGE

Roy Demands Enquiry

DEHRA DUN, (By Mail).

Mr. M. N. Roy in his statement to the Press says:—

Speaking at the Tilak Anniversary meeting at Poona, only a few days after his condemnation by the Working Committee Dr. N. B. Khare made certain revelations about the policy of the Congress High Command, which must set every intelligent Congressman thinking furiously.

Curiously enough Dr. Khare's sensational revelations were suppressed in the Press. The "Hindustan Standard" of Calcutta (August 3 Mofussil edition) alone published a verbatim report of Dr. Khare's speech. In that report Dr. Khare is quoted to have said the following."

"Now being free from the Officials Secrets Act I take the public into confidence. With a view to wrecking the Constitution Act I was the only Congress Premier who suggested that Congress Ministries should declare January 26 (Independence Day) a public holiday even if it meant a fight with the Government of India.. Even the then Governor of the Central Provinces had given his indirect consent to my proposal.

"I had correspondence with the Congress High Command but I was discouraged. No other Congress Ministry supported me. I had to hang my head with shame when the then Governor said to me that while he was supporting me my own men let me down. At Bombay at the Congress Premiers' Conference I suggested that Congress Ministries should raise some important issues with a view to break the Act but nobody was in a mood to listen to me."

Serious Charge

This is a serious charge. Perhaps for making it Dr. Khare will be further "disciplined." But that would not be answering the charge. Every Congressman has the right to know if the charge is based on any foundation of fact. Dr. Khare has spoken very categorically giving concrete instances. Those against whom the charge is made must prove that Dr. Khare is lying. I as in a position to state that the charge is not spiteful made by Dr. Khare malicioustly after he has been punished.

The story about Dr. Khare's failure to secure the sanction of the High Command and the co-operation of other Congress Ministries for the demand to declare January 26 public holiday has been known long before the "C.P. tangle" commanded public attention. It is also generally known that the High Command particularly the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, does not favour the idea of raising some important issues with a view to wreck the Provincial Autonomy.

At the very beginnng of the constitutional experiment Gandhiji laid down that Congress Ministers should not seek to create deadlocks, and that has all long determined the behaviour of Congressmen in office. The crisis in U. P. and Bihar in connection with the question of the release of political prisoners was an accident. Nobody has yet explained how it happened; nor has anybody shouldered the responsibility for it.

As a matter of fact, the good old idea of wrecking the Constitution has given way to "the express intention of expanding the bonds of the Constitution. This is the opinion of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

CALL A. I. C. C.

Dr. Khare, therefore, has only let out of the bag the cat which was known to be there. Whatever may be the real facts behind his charge, there can be no doubt that things are done or undone behind the scene, which are not known to the Congress as a whole. Congressmen have the right to demand the end of this secret diplomacy, which can have no place in the functioning of a revolutionary mass organisation.

Just before the Working Committee met, no less a person than the President of the Congress made a serious charge against some important members of the High Command. He seems to have been satisfied by some explanation. But his public utterance created grave doubts in the mind of many a Congressman. Nothing has been done to remove that doubt. Why does not the Working Committee convene a meeting of the A.I.C.C. and lay all its cards on the table? Even in ordinary course, the A.I.C.C. should have met long ago. It has not met even once since the last Congress.

There is a growing number of intelligent Congressmen who can no longer remain satisfied with the formal adherence to the Haripura resolution when in practice even that none too clear resolution is being violated time and again. They demand that the charge made by Dr. Khare must be seriously investigated. The competent tribunal for that purpose is the A.I.C.C. Should the charge be substantiated by circumstantial evidence as well as by facts, those guiding the policy of the Congress to-day, would necessarily forfeit the right to do so in future.

Rebels Displeased With Allies

Better Prospects Of "All-Spanish" Settlement

LONDON (By Air Mail)

The Diplomatic Correspondent of an influential London Daily makes the following forecast on the possibilities of All-Spanish Peace move:—

"Dissension between the Spanish insurgent leaders and their Italian and German allies, and the failure of the offensive against Valencia—attempted against General Franco's judgment—open up possibilities of peace moves in Spain.

The Government says a message from our Barcelona correspondent passed by the censor, is prepared to consider a purely Spanish settlement of which the essential basis would be the withdrawal of every armed foreigner from Spanish soil.

If General Franco is patriot enough to take the same view, and if he is not too afraid of his own allies, then there would seem to be at least a possibility of ending the war by a negotiated peace.

Important Factors

Two things indicate that the Spanish Government is prepared to examine from all angles the possibility of a settlement of the purely Spanish quarrel.

First of these indications is the new wording of the Government communiques, which now refer always to one side as the "Spanish forces" to the other as "the invaders."

Second is President Azana's appeal for peace, pity and pardon between Spaniards.

The Government's hand has been greatly strengthened by the costly failure so far of the Italian offensive against Sagunto.

In addition, sensational reports are reaching here, and are every hour more substantiated, of the disaffection of several of the insurgent leaders towards the German and Italian commanders.

This would open up vistas of possible developments of the greatest importance.—United Press.

TWO YEARS OF SPANISH POLITICS

(Continued from Page 6).

be fulfilled is that of freeing Spain from foreign invasion Once this is assured a plebiscite is to be held which will allow the Spanish people to choose the form of Government which they prefer. Complete tolerance of worship is guaranteed. Regional autonomy shall be respected. Education shall be accessible to all who wish it. The old semi-feudal agricultural conditions will be liquidated and the peasant shall have the right to keep the fruits of his labour. The People's Army shall be ever on guard to defend the interests of the Spanish people. Internationally Spain reaffirms her support of the League of Nations and collective security and demands a place in the family of nations. Perhaps the most generous and striking feature of all is the declaration that when the war is over and arms laid aside there shall be no talk of reprisals against those who either out of ignorance or misfortune fought on the side of the rebels. This point was further emphasised by Dr. Negrin in his recent speech from Madrid when he said "We are anxious for peace in order to incorporate in the urgent task of reconstructing and aggrandising Spain all those compatriots who sincerely wish to fulfil the duties which we must perform. Is there anybody who thinks that after this bloody struggle the Spaniards are simply to be classified as conquerors and conquered? Is there anybody who thinks that our land is so rich in values that in its reconstruction we can dispense with the services of workers, whatever their trade or profession merely on account of the label of the side they fought for? Is there anybody who thinks that this fratricidal struggle is to be continued after peace is attained?..... The maximum aspiration of statesmen should be that, before many years have passed, the names of the victims who have fallen on both sides of the struggle should figure side by side on the roll of honour of each town and village, as martyrs for a cause which should give us a new and great Fatherland."

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938

Rowdyism At Nagpur Congress Meeting

DT. MAGISTRATE & POLICE ON SCENE

Support To Working Committee's Resolution On Khare

NAGPUR: August 10.

SCENES OF TENSE EXCITEMENT, CONFUSION AND DISORDER PREVAILED AT A PUBLIC MEETING LAST NIGHT IN THE TOWN HALL GROUNDS UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF THE NAGPUR CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY. THE MEETING WAS CONVENED TO EXPLAIN AND JUSTIFY THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RECENT DECISION REGARDING THE C. P. MINISTERIAL AFFAIRS.

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE WHO WERE PRESENT, INCLUDED SUPPORTERS OF DR. KHARE AND THE RIVAL SECTION WHO JUSTIFIED THE CONGRESS EXECUTIVE'S ACTION AGAINST DR. KHARE.

No sooner did the proceedings start than trouble began. Shouts and counter-shouts filled the air making it difficult to hear the speakers.

Rowdy scenes followed and there were skirmishes between rival groups and a member of the audience was severely injured on the head. On receipt of information of disorder a strong police party headed by the City Superintendent of the Police, City Magistrate and six sub-inspectors and 75 lathi constables arrived on the scene to maintain order. The police formed a cordon all round to check the disturbers and control the rowdy elements.

Despite the presence of the police peace was not restored and shouting and jeering continued unabated and there were frequent angry exchanges and skirmishes between the rival sections.

The police showed great restraint and made repeated efforts to maintain peaceful atmosphere and prevented the worsening of the situation. Six men found disturbing the meeting were removed from the scene. At this stage the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police also arrived on the spot to watch the situation personally and remained there till the conclusion of the meeting.

It is stated three or four persons were injured by either lathi blows or sticks.

Cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Khare-ki-Jai" were raised several times, and amidst the tumultuous scenes, a resolution, which when read out, was inaudible, supporting the Working Committee's decision on the C. P. crisis and its resolution relating to Dr. Khare was declared passed by a show of hands, one section of the audience dissenting with loud cries of "No."

The meeting was then declared dissolved and members of the Nagar Congress Committee and their supporters left the place, the police clearing the way for them. But the crowd did not disperse despite several attempts on the part of the police to clear them.

At the same place, a little later, Dr. Khare's adherents held another meeting at which 3000 were present and after severe criticisms of the Congress Working Committee's resolution relating to Dr. Khare, a resolution was passed supporting Dr. Khare's stand and blaming the Congress High Command.

The meeting came to an end without any incident. The police being present throughout.—A. P.

CONGRESS MEDIATION TELLS

Trombay-Mahul Dispute Settled

(From A Correspondent)

CHEMBUR, (By Mail).

There are 16 villages forming Trombay Island in the Bombay suburban district. There is a Trombay Island Taluka Congress Committee at Chembur, for the Trombay Island. Out of these 16 villages, two villages, namely Trombay and Mahul, are situated on the sea shore and the residents of these two villages are doing the business of fishing.

Two years ago a dispute arose between these villagers over the right of certain fishing land and this dispute resulted in excommunications in both the villages. This excommunication was so serious that villagers of the both villages were put to much trouble and harassment they were not allowed by the community leaders even to attend funerals of their nearest relatives.

On the advice of Mr. N. G. Acharya, the secretary of the Trombay Island Congress Committee the residents of Mahul village submitted a petition to the President of the T I Congress Committee and the Managing Committee appointed a sub-Committee, through whose efforts a joint conference held at Wadhavli village on Saturday last and a resolution was passed removing excommunication and handing over the disputed land to the proper owners.

"We Are Happy Team"

Orissa Premier Denies Difference Of Opinion Among Colleagues

WARDHA, Aug. 10.

"There is no one who would be more happy than myself if my colleagues will agree to relieve me of some of my work," said the Hon. Mr. Bishwanath Das, smiling, in the course of an interview to the "Associated Press," when he was asked if there was any truth in rumours of a re-shuffling of portfolios in the Orissa Cabinet.

"You have to realise," he continued, "that in Orissa, we have only three Ministers and necessarily one has to take up a number of portfolios. I assure you that we are a happy team and there is absolutely no difference of opinion amongst ourselves.

"We are very happy with the High Command who are a source of help and strength to Congress Ministers in various provinces. Their help and co-operation will be an asset to any Ministry."

The Hon. M. B. Das left Wardha this morning.—A.P.

"SOWING SEEDS OF CLASS HATRED"

Frontier Muslim League Leader's Charge Against Congress

ALIGARH, Aug. 9.

"Instead of recognising the just aspirations of the minorities, particularly the Muslims, the Congress is trying to sow seeds of discord and thereby paving the way for religious and cultural hatred."

Thus observed Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Frontier Legislative Assembly, in the course of his speech at a meeting held here under the auspices of the Muslim University Union.

Proceeding the speaker called the Congress organisation as the protagonist of Hindu domination and said that "all their professed democracy and fairplay were mere sweet phrases."

Referring to the Congress hold in the Frontier Province he said that "it was a stage-managed affair dependent upon financial support from without."

Maulana Shaukat Ali related his experiences in connection with the Hazara by-election and declared that the Muslim League was bound to capture power in the Frontier Province.—United Press.

WHEN BOSE VISITS LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President will declare open the Khadi and Industrial Exhibition under the auspices of the Motilal Memorial Society on November 19.

As this will be Mr. Bose's first visit as the Congress President, arrangements are being made to give him a fitting reception.—A.P.

Amritsar Ban Lifted

Communal Colour Given To Agitation Against Agrarian Bills

AMRITSAR, Aug. 9.

The District Magistrate, Amritsar, has withdrawn the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. dated 28th July, 1938, extending the original Order of 19th July by which members and workers of the District Bandobust Committee and allied bodies were prohibited from marching in 'Jathas' or processions and holding demonstration in the area within the Municipal Cantonment limits of Amritsar.

HARTAL AND ILLUMINATIONS!

The "hartal" during the day in some of the Hindu quarters and illuminations at night in Muslim quarters of Amritsar were among the events, which marked the Premier's stay here to-day. The agitation against the Punjab Government Agrarian Bills has been given a communal colour here and has created Hindu-Muslim tension.

It led to an unfortunate incident this evening, when, following an altercation between a Muslim and a Hindu the latter was stabbed with a sword. The Hindu's injury is not serious. It appears while the Muslim was buying candies to illumine his house in honour of the Premier's visit, the Hindu used abusive language.—A.P.

EFFECT OF PUNJAB BILLS

LYALLPUR, August 7.

The effect of the recent legislation of the Punjab Government, commonly known as the "Black Bills", on the Zamindars and Kisans could be well gauged from a Communication received from Sardar Chanan Singh, President of the Lyallpur District Congress Committee.

Sardar Chanan Singn, who is touring the district carrying on Congress propaganda, writes to the office of the District Congress Committee that since the enactment of new Bills, the payment of land revenue in the villages is going in default, mainly because the Sahukars have ceased to advance loans to Zamindars and it has become difficult for them to pay the land revenue.—United Press.

TRY ALL RIOT CASES

Jubbulpore Muslims Out To Prove Their Innocence

JUBBULPORE, August 9.

A mass meeting of Muslims presided over by Moulvi Buranal Huq strongly condemned the Provincial Government's action in withdrawing the "Holi" communal riot cases.

The meeting resolved that all Muslim accused should apply to the Government to re-try all cases thus affording them opportunity to prove their innocence.—United Press.

Japanese Bomb Open Towns

Atrocities In China: Letter To Dr. Tagore

SANTINIKETAN, August 9.

In the course of a letter to Dr Rabindranath Tagore addressed from Hankow, Prof. Tan Yun-Shan, Director of China Bhawan, Santiniketan, gives the following account of Japanese atrocities in China:—

"The Japanese atrocities are increasing day by day. They have been continually bombing Canton for several months, and thousands have been killed by them including women, children and students. Now they are bombing Wuchang, Hankow and many other open cities. Every day we have to go to the underground room or other shelter for several times. Most of the poor people have no proper protection, while the Japanese aeroplanes bomb they simply sit and die in their humble cottages. I can hardly tell you the condition of the bombed people, dead and wounded.

FIGHT TO FINISH

I don't know when these hostilities will end. The whole Chinese nation prefer to fight to a finish and the Japanese militarists would not stop their aggression, though they feel so difficult day by day. I am quite afraid that, at the last, both countries, Japan and China, will die together. This is really a painful story.

"Your message to the people of China was very highly appreciated by the whole nation of China and made a deep impression over the whole country. I may be able to come back to Santiniketan soon, but I cannot decide anything now. I am so homesick for Santiniketan. My love and regards to all the inmates of Ashram."—United Press.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CONVERTS

No Free Studentship For Harijans Leaving Hinduism

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

It is understood that the Government of Madras intimated to all local boards and municipalities that the full fee concessions which they are empowered to grant to poor pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes reading in secondary schools are not applicable to converts from Scheduled Castes to Christianity or to any other religion.—United Press.

Need For Fostering Fighting Spirit

Congress Ministry Has Achieved Much, But Has Lost Sight Of Main Purpose, Says Prof. Dantwala

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

Prof. Dantvala of the Hargovandas-Lakhmichand College of Commerce, delivered a lecture in the Premabhai Hall on: "One Year of Congress Ministry." Sjt. Bhogilal Lala, M.L.A., Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, was in the chair and Sjt. Balvantray Thakor was one of the speakers.

Prof. Dantvala tried to show that the Congress Ministry had achieved much and had enhanced the prestige of the Congress, but it had not been able to wreck the Constitution which it had undertaken to do and had lost sight of its main purpose. He seemed to be dissatisfied with what the Ministry had done so far for village uplift. He expressed the view that the Ministry should be guided by small Congress Committees in different parts of the Presidency and should leave aside the spirit of compromise and should develop a fighting spirit all round.

Sjt. Balvantray Thakor defended the Ministry and argued that Prof. Dantvala should give credit to the Ministry for what it had done and was still trying to do. He pointed out that the Prohibition programme was not undertaken in a spirit of compromise or balancing the budget, but was undertaken chiefly in the interest of poor workmen. The Ministers had been able to achieve this much from the support of the masses and it should be remembered that a fight was not necessary whenever matters could be settled amicably. He also referred to the work of the Ministry in education and wished success to the efforts in all directions for the amelioration of the masses.

STUDENTS IN VILLAGES.

Sjt. Bhogilal Lala in summing up pointed out that the Ministers had gone against the capitalists in increasing wages and at the same time declared that the Congress did not believe in class war, but in co-operation. He also said that the Ministers were keen about the condition of farmers and they would disregard the opposition of vested interests and make their best efforts to give them relief.

Referring to Prof. Dantvala's suggestion of sending out school and college students to villages, the President said some students were sent out to a village, but the villagers requested the Congress Committee to withdraw them as they were likely to spoil their children by their habits. They did not leave their beds till nine in the morning and could do nothing without their tea and cigarettes, whereas children in villages got up at 5 in the morning, go to their fields, and were not in the habit of taking tea or smoking. He also said that there was a great need of medical men in villages, but practitioners in cities were not inclined to go there although they had no practice in cities.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Ahmedabad City Congress Committee has decided to have a volunteer organisation and to open training centres in wards where they might be asked for. The idea seems to be that Ahmedabad should make a beginning and when the G.P.C.C. decides to have Congress volunteers in Gujarat, the Ahmedabad batches should be amalgamated in that body.

CREDITABLE WORK

The President of our Municipality Sjt. Manilal Chaturbhai Shah and the Congress Party in the Municipality deserve to be congratulated for the remarks they have earned in the administration report. On the whole our Municipality has proved itself to be progressive and the example of selfless work set by Sardar Vallabhbhai has been followed by his successors like Sjt. Balvantray, Sjt. Mavlankar and the present president Sjt. Manilal to a great extent.

EUROPE NOT A MODEL FOR INDIA

Kumarappa Pleads For Cottage Industries

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

"I personally feel that we should look to Europe as a beacon-light of warning that by aiming at material production we shall be destroyed. We should not feel that Europe is in any way a model for us to look to."

Thus observed Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, in the course of a speech on "Economics of Village Industries" at a meeting held under the auspices of the South Indian National Association.

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, presided.

Mr. Kumarappa said that the principles underlying cottage industries would hold good for all time. If they bought Khadi worth Rs. 1,000, six or seven per cent of the sum would go to labour. It was not so in the case of mill-made cloth. They wanted wealth to go through the nation as blood circulating in veins, through balanced diets and things of that kind. They had got to seek a method, which would not merely produce wealth but distribute it properly.

SHEER DRUDGERY.

Continuing Mr Kumarappa said that centralised method of production led to drudgery. The so-called skilled labourers in factories were only machine feeders, and their work itself was drudgery of the worst type and was nerve-racking.

So far as public utility services, such as railways and electricity were concerned, these were, the speaker said, necessary evils and they had to make compromise in respect of such things. They should consider the problem from the standpoint, whether they were going to increase material wealth or human welfare.—United Press.

Transhipment On E. B. Railway Stopped

LALMONIRHAT, Aug. 9.

The Divisional Superintendent of the East Bengal Railway, wires: "Due to heavy and continuous rain and the strong current in the river Aie at mile 247/3, through communication by boat transhipment between Boomgaigaon and Bijni on the Lalmonirhat Amingaon section is again stopped till further notice.

"Through booking of passengers, luggage, mails and parcels for beyond Boomgaigaon in the Up direction and beyond Bijni in the Down direction has been stopped till further notice."—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE CALENDAR

WHO IS OUTSIDE?
MR. KRONCK, SIR--- HE-HE SAYS HE WANTS TO SEE YOU AND MR. ANSON, SIR!
KRONCK!--- HE'S THE FELLOW WHO PROBABLY STOLE THE PLANS FROM MY OFFICE HERE--- I'LL-I'LL THROW HIM OUT!
AND I'LL HELP YOU!
WAIT!
HE MUST BE HERE FOR SOME FURTHER PURPOSE--- I SUGGEST YOU SEE HIM!
YOU SUGGEST---!
WELL, MAYBE WADE'S RIGHT---
I'M SURE HE IS, GENTLEMEN ---THAT IS WHY I TOOK THE LIBERTY OF WALKING IN!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.